

MARCH

Jacksonville

Removal

VOL. 30.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 2, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1561.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClelen's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER. LEROY F. BOX.
INZER & BOX,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marion; also in the Superior Court of the State; prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPEs, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Ashville, Ala.)

Rome first door north of E. L. Woodward's Store. June 16, 1866

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. Y. NISBET are earnestly requested to call and settle. His accounts must be closed. January 19, 1867.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,
Of Alabama.

Has located in the country near Scooba, H. Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPI,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South. He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,
FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23d, 1865.

SPUN COTTON

For sale, for Cash only, by
E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 15th, 1866

To the Amicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, sores, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well. G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved.
24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, trains on this road will run as follows:
Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sunday's) at 4 P. M. do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sunday's) at 12 night do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M. do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice, will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M. Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Glimer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00 E. G. BARNEY, June 9, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

F. L. JOHNSON, R. A. JOHNSON,
Selma, Ala. Minden, Ala.

W. L. CUNNINGHAM,
WITH

F. L. & R. A. JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE

GROCERS

DEALERS IN

Western Produce, and Importers of Foreign Liquors, &c.
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.

A. D. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER,
PITNER, COOPER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters, Mr.

J. H. Courtney, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business. Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—6m.

GAIN GLOVER..... JAMES A. BALE

NEW FIRM.

GLOVER & BALE,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PRODUCE,

Corner of Broad and Bridge Streets, opposite the Market.

ROME, Ga.

October 13, 1866.—3m.

E. L. WOODWARD

Is now receiving an unusually large

Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they will be sold at his usual and uniformly low prices.

Jacksonville, Oct. 13, 1866.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo-

ter of charge.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

Having bought most of them

M. P. STOVALE,
WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

Saleroom and Office, New Granite Front Building, Northeast cor. of Jackson & Reynolds sts

JUGUST 1, Ga.

Will continue to give personal attention to the Storage and Sale of COTTON and other Produce.

Consignments of Cotton will be stored in the New Fire-Proof Warehouse on Jackson street, on the site formerly occupied by "Doughty, Beall & Co." Dec. 8, 1866.

MISBET, VANDIVER & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVE just received and offer for sale, a well selected Stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumery, Fancy and

Toilet Articles, Liquors for Medicinal purposes—

Dye-Stuffs—Paints,

Oils—Varnishes,

Brushes, &c. & e.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 14, 1866.

THESE PIANOS received the High

Prize Award of Merit at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, also the Gold

Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstring Bass, Full Iron Frame and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument wears out FIVE years. Made under the supervision of MR. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand pianos.

Our piano is made of solid wood, and the price of a piano forte is not more than any first class piano forte. H. & P.

Dec. 8, 1866. 1v.

JACKSONVILLE Male Academy.

The undersigned take pleasure

in announcing to the public

that they have secured the services of Professor W. J. BORDER, as

Principal in the Jacksonville Male Academy, for the present year.

The exercises of said Academy will commence as soon as the present session of the Legislature adjourns.

Professor Border's high reputation for scholarship, excellent discipline, & easy practical manner of imparting instruction, is so well known, and so well deserving, as to need no endorsement from us. We solicit for him liberal patronage. Boarding for pupils from the country can be had on reasonable terms, in good families.

In addition to the healthy and beautiful location of the Town, pupils will have the benefit of religious services, every Sabbath, at one or more of the churches—also the exertions of the Trustees to make it the interest of pupils to attend this Academy.

WE, H. FORNEY, J. E. GRANT,

M. J. TURNLEY, G. B. DOUTHTIT,

S. D. McCLELEN, E. T. READ,

W. B. WYNN, Trustees.

Jacksonville, January 26, 1867.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, GA.

Short Profits and Quick Returns.

P. L. TURNLEY, W. S. GIBBONS.

TURNLEY & GIBBONS

Announce to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms.

We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us!

In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clover, Licorice, Orchard, Herbs, Blane, Linerine, and Timothy GRASS SEED.

Also Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Comb. Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky,

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Arctie, 32 oz. Benzotic Acid,

50 lbs. Nitrie, 50 " Muriatic "

136 " Sulphuric "

84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,

109 oz. Sulf Quinine,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 " Sp. Ammonia,

63 " Nitric Dulcer,

27 " Assafetida,

33 " Balsom Cojevia,

58 " Blue Mass,

50 " Refined Borax,

32 " Calomel,

44 gals. Caster Oil,

12 boxes Castor Soap,

19 lbs. Chloroform,

50 " Cream Tartar,

12 " Dover Powder,

100 " Ginger,

100 " Black Pepper,

50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.

50 " Gum Arabic,

50 " Gum Myrrh,

50 " Pressed Hops,

50 " White Lead,

5 lbs. Red Lead,

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, \$1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square costed as two, over twenty-three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Announcements charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLERWIDER, with BUGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

Mr. A. W. BELL, of the firm of SIDES & BELL, 41 North Water Street, Mobile, Ala. is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

CANDIDATES.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

The friends of G. C. ELLIS announce his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Talladega, Ala.—On Friday of last week, while at Talladega, upon invitation of Hon. M. H. Crumshank, President of the board, we accompanied him to this Institution, to witness the exercises of the pupils, who are here taught to read, and write and some other useful arts and sciences. Mr and Mrs Johnson the competent, faithful and experienced teachers formerly employed in the Asylum at Cave Spring, Ga., are now engaged at this Institution, assisted by Mr. Hoge, who is himself a mute.

The existence of this Institution is not as extensively known as it should be, and consequently, we are sure that its benevolent objects are not sufficiently appreciated. To educate this unfortunate class, is about the only way in which we can benefit them and ameliorate their condition; and it would surprise any one who had never witnessed their exercises, to see how readily they receive instruction, and what rapid progress they make in learning to read and write, when it is remembered that they have first to learn the characters by which letters are known and then learn to form letters, syllables, words and sentences. We saw there bright, intelligent boys and girls among these "silent ones," from twelve to sixteen years of age, who had only been in the institution four or five months, who would go to the black-board and write out, rapidly and correctly, any sentence we would point out in a book, upon signs given to them by their teachers, and were informed that many of them were able in four or five months to write intelligently and fast letters to their friends. We saw also a number of the results by their signs and motions, original speeches written out by themselves and afterwards read by their teachers.

The board and tuition of the indigent among them is provided for by State appropriation, but none for their clothing. A Concert is to be given in the Presbyterian Chapel on Friday the 8th inst. to aid in this object. We would like to be present, but cannot. We however will send and purchase our tickets and would advise others of our country who would aid in this benevolent object, to do likewise.

There are doubtless parents and guardians of mutes in this and adjoining counties, who are not aware of the great advantages offered in this Institution, and we would here call their attention to the benefits and blessings proposed to be conferred.

A branch school for the education of the blind will be added soon to this Institution.

Great Sale of Negroes.—We sold the other day, to the Rev. Mr. Chandler, living some miles west of this place, seventeen likely negroes, male and female, at a very fair price, considering the times and circumstances.

These negroes were purchased a few years ago from New York and Philadelphia, were about middle age and in good condition; and, although runways, performed good and faithful service while with us.

Lest however, this announcement might produce too great an excitement in the Freedmen's Bureau, it is perhaps well to explain, that these were negro "cunts," for which we had no further use, and being composed of type metal, were the very best article for inks and

journals for wheels of mills, cotton gins, threshers &c. that could have been procured.

During our recent visit to Selma, we were, for several days, the invited guest of GEN. E. T. STROEVERY, the well known, accommodating and justly popular Proprietor of the Troup House. He has recently taken the widely known Gee House, and changed the name to Troup. This is one of the largest, best arranged and most commodious Hotels in the South. It has been thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurbished, and under the superior management of Gen. S. cannot fail to be one of the most popular Hotels in any country — We heartily commend this House to our friends and acquaintances, with the assurance that they cannot fail to be well pleased with the Proprietor, Clerks, accommodations and all connected with it.

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For Circuit Judge.

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Stamps, Books & Wards,—Grocers, Commission Merchants and Produce Dealers of Selma, renew their Card in our paper. These reliable and experienced business men promise their patrons a good deal, but will be sure to perform all and more than all they promise.

Mr. D. M. Fullerton, so well and favorably known to many citizens of this section, may at all times be found by his friends at this house.

No news of the President's Veto of the Territorial Bill, up to the time of going to press.

We copy the following from the *Selma Daily Messenger* of the 24th and *Daily Times* of the 25th Feb., because of the favorable allusion to our sterling old country and her intelligent and gallant citizens; and because we, like others are not indifferent to the good opinion and good wishes of our fellow citizens, especially our brethren of the Press.

We assure the Editors of these papers that their good will and wishes are fully appreciated and reciprocated on our part, and that we rejoice in the evidences of their well-merited prosperity and success. These papers have each an influence of influence of influence, are equal in size and neatness of appearance to any in the South, and we rejoice to see the same large packages sent to the Post-offices in this section, which bunched the mail previous to the interruption of mail facilities.

A Veteran.—Mr. J. F. Grant, the veteran editor of the *Jacksonville Republican*, dropped in upon us yesterday, showing a little of the effects of forty eight years of toil, and is not older than many of us who were not born when he founded the paper which he now conducts with so much satisfaction to its patrons. He is here to attend the sittings of the Press Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow—the oldest member of that body and the first one to the general *Selma Messenger*.

Prisoners.—We were pleased to greet our old friend Mr. Grant, of the Jacksonville Republican in our office on yesterday morning.

We have long known Mr. Grant as one of the most faithful and reliable journalists in the state. He is, now, we believe, the veteran of the State press. He has been in the lawns for over forty years, and is as fresh and vigorous as if in the spring tide of youth.

His paper is the leading advertising medium of the noble old county of Calhoun—faithful among the faithless, and the regions therewith, and our merchants would do well to make known their business facilities and advantages through his columns.

Success to him and the old Republican. May their old age be as green and flourishing as their early manhood, before the evil days came upon them and our unhappy country.

Selma Times.

Old Cooper is a Dutchman, and like many another, of whatever nationality, has a wife that is "some." One day the old man got into some trouble with a neighbor, which resulted in a fight. The neighbor was getting the better of the old man, who was resisting his antagonist to the best of his ability, when his wife broke out with—"Lie still, Cooper, if he kills I'll sue him for damages."

Maximilian has to put up with the French leavings.

Judicial Circuits.

The following counties compose the several Judicial Circuits, as provided in the act dividing the State into twelve judicial circuits and fixing the time of holding the courts therein. It will be observed that an additional circuit is created.

First Circuit—Perry, Dallas, Bibb and Hale.

2nd Circuit—Lowndes, Montgomery, Moore and Autauga.

3rd Circuit—Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Marion, Fayette, Winston and Walker.

4th Circuit—Lauderdale, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, Colbert and Morgan.

5th Circuit—Madison, Jackson, Marshall, Blount and DeKalb.

6th Circuit—Mobile, Baldwin, Washington and Clarke.

7th Circuit—Choctaw, Pickens, Sumter, Marengo, Greene and Jones.

8th Circuit—Pike, Coffee, Dale, Henry, Barbour and Bullock.

9th Circuit—Chambers, Tallapoosa, Lee, Russell and Macon.

10th Circuit—Randolph, Clay, Talladega, Shelby and Coosa.

11th Circuit—Butler, Monroe, Wilcox, Conecuh and Crenshaw.

12th Circuit—Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair, Calhoun and Cleburne.

The act provides that the several Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State shall hold the courts of the circuits as heretofore laid off and established by law during the Spring sessions, 1867, and none of the other provisions of this act shall go into effect until the first day of July next, except so far as to authorize the election of a Judge and Solicitor for the 12th circuit, or any circuit in which a vacancy shall occur. After the said first day of July next, all summonses and subpoenas, commissions and other process issued from any of the circuit courts or by the clerks of said courts, as now provided by law, shall be taken and held returnable to the terms of said courts, as by this act provided. *About, Mo.*

The Senatorial Apportionment as Passed by both Houses of the Legislature.

1st Dist.—Mobile.

2d Clark, Monroe and Baldwin.

3d Conecuh, Covington & Coffee.

4th Henry and Dale.

5th Butler and Crenshaw.

6th Pike and Bullock.

7th Parkeur.

8th Macon and Russell.

9th Montgomery.

10th Wilcox and Dallas.

11th Washington and Choctaw.

12th Greene, Hale and Marengo.

13th Perry and Bibb.

14th Lowndes and Autauga.

15th Coosa and Elmore.

16th Tallapoosa.

17th Chambers and Lee.

18th Randolph and Cleburne.

19th Talladega and Clay.

20th Calhoun and St. Clair.

21st Jefferson and Shelby.

22d Tuscaloosa.

23d Pickens and Sumter.

24th Fayette, Marion and Jones.

25th Franklin and Colbert.

26th Lauderdale.

27th Lawrence, Winston & Walker.

28th Limestone and Morgan.

29th Madison.

30th Elmore and Marshall.

31st Jackson.

32d D. K. and E. A. Cheek.

33d Cherokee.

34th Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

With steps on land or on common street.

"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thomson? Do you consider him a good musician?"

"On that point I wish to swear with great care; I don't wish to insinuate that Mr. Vonslopes is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing [people will observe queer things at times] that after he commenced playing on the clavinet, a saw-filer, who lived next door, left home, and has never been heard of since."

ANECDOTES OF MAXIMILIAN.—The Abbe Domenech, has recently published a book in Germany, entitled "Two Years in Mexico," which contains the following interesting anecdotes:

On one occasion the Emperor called together his cabinet. On the table was a silver inkstand. Suddenly it vanished.

"Where is it?" said the Emperor.

No reply.

"Gentlemen," said Maximilian, "I shall now carefully close the windows and curtains of this room. In five minutes I shall open them again, and if not find my ink-stand on the table.—If it is not there, I will have all of you arrested."

The room was darkened, and when, at the expiration of the five minutes, the room became light, the missing article was on the table.

At another time, Maximilian sat at table, which was furnished with silver knives and forks. When the meal was at an end, his Majesty wrapped up the place in a napkin, with his own hands, and handed it to a German servant, to whom he said in French: "Take care that the Mexican servants do not lay their fingers on these things, as I shall use them."

A criminal had been sentenced to be garroted. A priest accompanied him to the scaffold, and gave to the executioner's assistant his broad-brimmed hat to hold for a moment. After the delinquent had kissed the crucifix, the priest turned around, but the assistant and the hat had vanished.

A noble Mexican lady once told at court that the previous night some scamps had broken into her house, bound her to the bed, and taken what money she had. "But," said she, "they were true caballeros, since I asked them not to step on my dog, and they did not. Yes! there are still well-bred people in Mexico."

One hundred thousand acres of land, mainly lying in Morgan county, Tennessee, on the line of the projected Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, have been purchased for the purpose of settling immigrants from foreign countries. One hundred German families, composed of young persons belonging to the better classes of society, each bringing the United States, an average of six hundred dollars in gold, are now on their way to Tennessee, and have contracted for a portion of the land above referred to.

Abolition of the Marriage Tie!

The abolitionists, who would now abolish the Supreme Court, the President and the Constitution, commenced their assault upon the institution of slavery principally upon the ground that it did not proper regard to the marriage and family relation. Yet the abolitionists of to-day desire to abolish the marriage tie which they thought good enough for negroes, but not good enough for whites.

The Boston Radical after beginning an article, in defense of what was known a few years ago as "free love," with a statement that Miss Evans, author of "Felix Holt," and Mr. G. H. Lewes are living together without being lawfully married, "and if report tells truly, are rearing children who are the worthy offspring of nature so superior and so harmonious," proceeds to commend the example of these "brave pioneers of a better civilization" as worthy of all honor and imitation. After sneering at certain useless, if harmless Scriptural legends, relating to this subject, and declaring that even Indiana divorcees are not "free enough" for the present state of affairs, it goes on to say:

"There was a shrewd knowledge of human nature and strong practical common sense in the demand of the French philosopher for absolute freedom of divorce, on the ground that marriage would really become more secure under such provision—because the parties would deal more justly and generously towards each other, knowing that escape from tyranny was always perfectly satisfactory."

A defense of concubinage, advocated in a professedly Christian magazine, in the present century and at the "hub of the universe," is one of the moral ideas of the Radical party.

On Monday, April 1st, the annual State election will be held in Connecticut; and we are pleased to see hopeful indications of a Democratic success. The changes are favorable to the election of a democratic Governor and other State officers, and perhaps two members of Congress. Though of but little importance of itself, such a result will be evidence of a reaction in the public mind at the North favorable to the cause of constitutional government and the restoration of civil liberty. We think the defection of one New England State will perceptibly weaken the back-bone of radicalism.—Selma Messenger.

NOTICE.

THE Books and Accounts and a portion of the notes of Messrs. Ryan & Rowland have been placed in our hands for collection, and all persons interested are hereby notified to come forward without delay and settle, and thereby save cost.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Jacksonville, A.A., March 2, 1867.

Terms,

Cash!

Sugar,
Brown & White,
On above terms by

E. L. WOODWARD.
Feb 23, '67.

**BROWN
Domestic
Assorted.**

For Sale By
E. L. WOODWARD.
TERMS—**Cash.**
Feb. 23, 1867.

**DR. C. C. PORTER,
Surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Alabama.**

Will be in
Jacksonville
On the first week
in every month—
Room, the same
formerly occupied
by him on the
north-west corner
of the Public Square.—Feb. 23, 1867.

**AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE, LETTERS SPEECHES &c. of
HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.**

By Henry Cleveland,
Late Editor of the August (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 10, 1867.

STEAM BOATS.

The Steamer Undine leaves Rome
every Tuesday at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Gadsden at 10 o'clock, P. M., and
Greensboro 8 A. M. Wed. y.

Returning Greensboro at 11 o'clock
A. M. Wednesday. Leaves Gadsden at 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday
and arrives at Rome Friday morning.

The Steamer Clara Bell, leaves Rome Friday morning and arrives at Gadsden Saturday night. Leaves Gadsden on the return trip Monday morning.

**LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE.**

THE undersigned are authorized agents to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala., for "The Life and Campaigns of General (Stonewall) Jackson," by Prof. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author, a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription.—Apply at once,
D. F. SMITH,
J. B. McCAIN,
Feb. 16.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

A First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low.

Inquire at this Office.

ENQUIRIES
GADSDEN TANNERY

WE take pleasure in informing the public that we have taken charge of the wth known

GADSDEN TANNERY

WE keep constantly on hands all kinds of leather, which we offer at market prices.

WE call particular attention to a new Patent Boot Front, which by its durability, fitness and water proof qualities exceeds any leather manufactured in this country.

WE will also commence again to tan ON SHOES, for which we have made special preparation, and to which we pay particular attention.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES,
100 Horse Hides wanted for which we pay from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

ROSENBERG & CO.,
Gadsden, Jan. 25th 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The exercises of this new, useful, and important institution will commence on the first Monday in March, 1867, provided as many as ten students are obtained in time to make the necessary preparation, though twenty or more are desired to complete the School.

The course of instruction will embrace Penmanship—Book-keeping, double and single entry—a perfect course of Arithmetic, including all commercial Calculations—Lectures on Commercial Law, &c.

Young men and youths desiring to attend the first and opening session, will please advise me very soon in person, or if residing at a distance, by letter. They will have ample time to make all necessary arrangements to come. Any who may desire to board themselves could doubtless get a room or rooms here very low.

Those who enter at the commencement of the session, will stand a fair chance to graduate at their close; and if they do, I am satisfied they will afterwards feel that they would not have missed it. To five hundred dollars or more; for there is no doubt that it would enable them to command a salary of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 the first year. One object is to fit them for the most easiest and best paying situations in the catalogue of business.

Knowing as I do, the importance and good results of such an institution, I argue the question and urge it myself; not alone for a school, or for the good which will result to those who attend the first session, but to found and establish the institution; so that it may be permanent, and continually increase in popularity and usefulness to those attending in after years. Don't let the little sum of fifty dollars deter you, as you can make the amount in one month or less, after the session ends, if you seek a situation.

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three and elegant premium for \$5, sixty-six and more valuable premium for \$10, one hundred and most superb watch for \$15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business.

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J. HICKLING & CO.,
No. 19 Broadway, New York City.

Feb. 9, 1867.—3m.

FOSTER & FORNEY.

Agents for the sale of West India Pro-

duce.

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P. O. & T. W.
[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

The Burial of Moses.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave;
And no man dug the sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angel of God upturned the sod
And laid the dead man there

That was the grandest funeral,
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the tramping,
Or saw the train go forth,
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;

Noiselessly as the springtime
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So, without sound of music
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Beth peop's height,
Looked on the wondrous sight;
Perchance the lion, stalking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot;
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not;

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car;
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Man lay the sage to rest.
And gave the bard an honored place,
With costly marble drest,
In the great minster-transcept,
Where lights like glory fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On deathless page; truth half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hillside for his pall,
Lie in state while angels wait,
With stars for tapers tall,
And the dark rock-pines like tossing
plumes
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave!

In that deep grave without a name,
When his unclosed clay
Shall break again (most wondrous
thought!)
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glary wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the Incarnate Son of God?

O lonely tomb in Moab's land!
O dark Beth poor hill!
Seals to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

An editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "Towing to the crowd of other matter, we are unable to find room for it."

A man came home drunk on a cold night, and vomited in a basket containing g-skins, which his wife had placed before the fire, upon seeing which, he exclaimed: "My God! wife, when did I swallow them things?"

HORRID CONSPIRACY.—Why is a dark key with no hair on the top of his head like a rejected candidate for admission to a lodge of Odd Fellow? Because he is a black-bald individual.

EXCUSE.—A lie guarded.—Popo, soon.—He that knows everything in the beginning and nothing in the end.

The followers of Stevens are called Thaddeus.

A Baltimore paper speaks of Mr. Raymond as "that political fibber-gibber."

"The Constitutional Eagle" is the name of a paper out in Arkansas. It must be a healthy old bird.

A Memphis amazon has just been complained of to a magistrate for daily cowhiding her "worse-half."

Alas! how fleeting are the charms of nature when unheeded by art! Who would long prize beauty if it were not for soap?

The Boston Post calls Mr. Parton's estimate of Daniel Webster, as given in the North American Review, "merely an ambitious person's attempt to chalk

out his own diminutive length upon an immense back-ground."

It has been wittily said of Nashville that a perfect stranger would know he had arrived at the city the moment he struck the corporation line, by the danger of breaking his neck every twenty steps.

Two Parisian women fought a duel recently with small-swords in the Bois de Boulogne. One of them was slightly wounded and the other fainted at the sight of her adversary's blood. They afterwards kissed and resolved to die for each other.

SACRED MUSIC STOLEN FROM OPERAS.—"Holy, holy Lord," is in truth a love song from Handel's opera "Rosina;" "Lord, remember David," is an air from "Sosarmes" and "He layeth the beams," a grand bravura from "Attila." Since the days when these adaptions delighted our grandfathers and grandmothers the system has still further advanced, and almost every new collection of organ "voluntaries" for playing in church contains sundry *morecues* from all sorts of secular sources. The march from Mozart's "Maurerflöte," and the hymn to Latona in Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride," have long been stock pieces of this kind. But a new achievement in the "arrangement" way, which we see advertised, leaves everything else behind. "The overture to 'William Tell,'" arranged for the organ, by the organist of a Scotch (Episcopal) Church, is afeat worthy of record. But really, in the midst of the advance of church music, this deplorable fashion of converting the organ into an instrument for the caricature of florid orchestral work is too bad. Setting aside the ludicrous incongruity of the associations conjured by the introduction of operatic music in a church service, nothing can be more abominable, from the purely musical point of view, than these attempts to reproduce the effects of rapid fiddle passages on an instrument like the organ—No two instruments can be more entirely unlike in their way of producing sound than are the organ and the violin. Any one can conceive the folly of attempting to make a fiddle imitate the peculiar grandeur and massiveness of the organ; and yet there are many organists who are unable to perceive that it is just as absurd to try to force from an organ all the agility and brilliancy of a fiddle. What the Presbyterians of Glasgow will say to this introduction of the strains of the playhouse into divine service at their very ears is difficult to imagine.

THE FUTURE HOME OF THE RADICALS.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

A Roman Catholic clergyman, Rev. F. Furniss, has recently published a pamphlet, under the title of the "Sight of Hell," in which he informs the world that that mysterious place is just 4,000 miles down from the surface of the earth and then follows a description of it, as gathered from the experience of St. Francis, who was extirated therefrom by the Angel Gabriel. The reverend author says that the least spark from it thrown into the ocean, would dry up all the waters and set the world in a blaze.

SALTING BUTTER.—A. Raymond, a N. H. correspondent of the Rural New Yorker, gives the following receipt for salting butter:

Take two quarts of good salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of saltpetre. Use one ounce of the composition for one pound of butter. It should be stamped and left to cool before putting in jars. Butter prepared in this way should not be used for two or three weeks. You will find that your butter will be very fine, as it will have no salty look or taste. By following this course your butter will keep the year through, in warm as well as cold weather.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., Principal Office, 616 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THIS IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines, Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailor and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No Consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 13, 1866.—J. MANNING.

PERSONS holding County Chancery up to No. 400 in the year 1865 will be paid upon presentation to the undersigned.

J. W. CANNON, Co. Tr., Jan. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.

THIS is the Second Call. Will you, CAN YOU, disregard it? Come then, and make payment *at once* these NEW DEBTS, *must be paid promptly*.

Respectfully,
E. L. WOODWARD.

January 19th, 1867.

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Jacksonville

Republican.

JL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 9, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1562.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1867.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOZ.

INZER & BOZ, Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

Fair Notice.

If those who are indebted to us, do not come forward and make special arrangements by payment or otherwise by the 1st of March next, we will be compelled to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. J. & J. W. WHATLEY.

Jan. 12, 1867.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

Of Atlanta, has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPS,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient, nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.

Feb. 23, '65

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, are informed that the undersigned has completed and now in successful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent order, and he is prepared to make as good an article of Flour as any mills in the country. His Corn mill, which has given universal satisfaction, is also still in operation.

"Ring on your wheat and corn, and we will say you that you shall not go away disappointed, as he has secured the assistance and services of A. Adelbert, Jr., an experienced and competent Miller."

W. ADAMS.

Feb. 16, 1867.

To the Amicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo

ses a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood, and endanger life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. The cures cures, wens, ulcers, serofitis, pites, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if we care no pay. He has a number of testimonies of cure, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

G. C. ELLIS. S. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jun. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 hours to Atch.ita and \$8 00 saved.

12 hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger train will leave Selma daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sunday) at 12 night

do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

and arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-

days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,

1866. Sup't Agent for Lessee.

Moor & Nichols, New York; Jos. C. Guinn & Co., Philadelphia; POUNTNEY & TRIMBLE & CO., New Orleans; HENRY FOLSON & CO., Baltimore; L. M. RUMSEY & CO., St. Louis; & Memphis; ALBERT E. CRANE, San Francisco.

Jacksonville Republican.
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

TELEGRAMS.

From Washington.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT VETOING THE SHERMAN SUBSTITUTE BILL.—THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL OVER THE VETO BY A TWO THIRDS VOTE.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$2 00
For 6 months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, " " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

CANDIDATES.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

The friends of G. C. ELLIS announce his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

Final Passage of the Military Bill.

We publish this week Sherman's Military bill, as amended and finally passed by both houses of Congress, after being vetoed by the President.—

Also some of the latest proceedings of Congress, including a telegraphic synopsis of the President's veto message, in which he characterizes the law as an act of despotism, monstrous in the extreme.

For the present, we prefer to leave our readers to their own reflections, refraining from any comments or expression of

hopes or fears for better or for worse in the future. One thing is certain, the anaconda is still tightening his folds. They called their army an anaconda in time of war;—we fear their radical! Congress will prove to be a more dangerous one in a time of "so-called" peace.—

The only question remaining to be solved, seems to be, whether the anaconda will be able to swallow his victim after it is crushed. We should utterly despair, did we not believe that "the Judge of all the earth will do right"—

that "He can make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath restrain."

The new, 40th Congress, promptly assembled on the expiration of the old, re-electing all the most important of the old officers. It was officially announced in both houses, that the President had no communication to make—what this means we know not.

In our recent visit to Selma, we were more than compensated for any other disappointment, in making the acquaintance of Carr. B. F. Herr, Editor of the *Loyalty Journal*, and Carr.

M. Cook, Editor of the *Marion Commonwealth*.

Capt. Herr was a member of the gallant and famous Missouri Brigade, which won imperishable laurels during the war; and he now makes as good an Editor as he did a soldier.

Capt. Cook was a member of the immortal 4th Ala. Regt., an interesting history of which he has been publishing in his paper, and which may hereafter appear in book form.

Both, men of bright intellect, sterling integrity and true heart—we would go to Selma again, if for no other purpose than to make two such acquaintances. Long life, success and prosperity, say we, to themselves as individuals, and to their valuable and interesting papers.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th denounces, in the most decided language, the bill imposing military government on the Southern States, which has passed both Houses. We make an extract or two from it:

"The blackest record ever made by an assembly of the representatives of a free people stained yesterday the proceedings of the House of Representatives. Never, in the most tyrannous of the Long Parliament misrule; never, amid the utmost subservience to the royal mandate of an English king; never, in the most blood thirsty epoch of a French revolution, did the representatives of the people stamp themselves with greater ignominy."

* * * "Such a bill makes a mockery of free institutions. It despises all the great safeguards of popular liberty. It tramples on the freedom of the press. It annihilates the right of free assemblage. It silences the lips of free speech. It infringes the right of the people to bear arms. It wipes out the guaranty of a grand jury presentment. It abolishes the exemption of freedom from seizure and from search. It abrogates the right of trial by a jury of one peer's in the vicinage of the commission of the alleged offence. It tramples upon the prerogative of the President, it makes war upon the Constitution, it rebels against the authority of the Supreme Court. It invades the sacred Constitutional rights of the citizen. It is treason enveloped in the form of law. It is rebellion wearing the garb of legitimate power."

Mr. Brooks presented the protest of the Democrats against further proceedings. The Clerk refused to receive the protest, and Speaker Colfax resumed the Speaker's chair and the members were sworn in.

Colfax announced that the President had signed, within the legal time, all the bills passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, except that appropriating \$50,000 for the Paris Exposition, which had not been engrossed. The President's protest accompanied the army appropriation bill to the following effect: There are provisions in the act to which he (the President) must call special attention.

The 2nd section contains provisions virtually, in certain cases, depriving the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The 6th section denies States of the

Union the constitutional right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions are out of place in an appropriation bill. He was compelled to sign the bill or defeat the appropriation. He signed it, therefore, with protest against the provisions natural.

The rules of the last House adopted,

except that during this week it shall be in order to suspend them, by vote of 120 to 30.

Senate—Senator Wade was conducted to the Chair. Forney is Secretary.

It is not probable that the President will send a formal message in to-morrow.—

The message will be very brief.

The increased tariff on wool includes all woolen fabrics. There was considerable excitement about the misapprehension regarding the signing of the bill. It appears that the officer was to

make ready to discuss the proceedings of the House and hold it ready on the table.

The Bankrupt is a law with the rest.

Washington, March 5.—Thameron in response to Seward, says that if Johnson had been a wise man he would have signed the reconstruction bill and retained his place in the old harness. He might then perhaps have forgiven some wrongs done by him in the last four months. Now it is too late to expect

forgiveness. He has sinned beyond the hope of redemption, and is given over.

A London noon dispatch from Dublin denies the apprehension of Col. O'Connor.

House—Official announcement was

made that the President had no communication to make.

In drawing seats, Stevens and Washburn were allowed to retain their old seats.

The caucus nominees were all elected.

Boynton was elected Chaplain.

Among the names proposed was that of the Rev. Parson Brownlow.

A joint committee from each House

was appointed to equalize the pay of

employees.

The Speaker announced that he

would, on Thursday, appoint committees

on mileage and credentials, and that he would hold other committees

subject to the order of the House.

Senate—Several bills were present

ed. One to reorganize the Supreme

Court. They were all laid on the table

until committees were appointed.

The Committee announced that the

President had no communications to

make.

The Wool Tariff goes into effect at once, but the Senate Finance Committee report in favor of a suspension of the

tariff on wool for ten days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has

not received a certified copy of the bill

striking out an appropriation to pay agents

regardless of the test oath.

Washington, March 6.—The Sherman and Tenure Office bills were ordered to be published by the State Department to-day.

Seward publishes a circular letter, pro posing a peace Congress of belligerent South-American Republics, to be held here on the first of April, with assistance of the termination of the Conference.

Nashville, March 6.—Brownlow

issued an order to organize a volunteer force to serve three years under his command, and act as military police, to preserve peace.

The Secretary of the Treasury has

not received a certified copy of the bill

striking out an appropriation to pay agents

regardless of the test oath.

The authority given to the District

Commander amounts to absolute despotism,

doubtless they are equally so with other classes. But the history of the

world is written in vain if it fails to

show the danger of unrestrained authority.

Despotism is almost invariably

tyrannical when the ruler is a stranger

appointed by an unfriendly power.

The effect of his rule has been shown

in Hungary and Poland, and has ex

posed the sympathies of the world.

In Poland, though tempered by the principles of English law, it has begot in

digitation denunciations.

The following is a correct copy of the

act "to provide for the more efficient

government of the rebel States," as it

passed the Senate finally:

Whereas, no legal State governments

or adequate protection for life or property

now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana,

Texas and Arkansas; and whereas,

it is necessary that peace and good order

should be restored in said States,

therefore, be it enacted, &c., That

the Senate shall be divided into military

districts and made subject to the military

authority of the United States, as

hereinafter prescribed; and for that

purpose Virginia shall constitute the first

district, North Carolina and South Caro-

lina the second district, Georgia, Alab-

ama and Florida the third district, Mis-

sissippi and Arkansas the fourth dis-

trict, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth

district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of

the President to assign to the command

of said district an officer of the army not

below the rank of brigadier-general, and

to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the districts to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all inferiority under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, named by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the time of such election, and when such amendment shall be deemed provisionally valid, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

As the recent action of the Senate refers to the Constitutional Amendment, which was passed by the 39th Congress, to be submitted to the States for ratification, and which is made a part of this bill, in order that our readers may fully understand the provisions of the bill, we append that amendment in full.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of

Representatives in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged,

except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or Military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same

Jacksonville

Remonstrance

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 16, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1563.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

C. LAND,
Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Fe^r. 24, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY E. BOX,

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Monroe, also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

Fair Notice

If those who are indebted to us, do not come forward and make special arrangements by payment or otherwise by the 1st of March next, we will be compelled to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. J. & J. W. WHATLEY.

JAN. 12, 1867.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

OF Alabama.

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA, TUMORS, POLYPI, DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.

Feb. 23, '65

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, are informed that the investigation has completed and now in successful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent order, and he is prepared to make as good an article of flour as any mills in the country. His Corn mill which has given universal satisfaction, is also still in operation.

Bring your wheat and corn, and we promise you that you shall not go away disappointed, as he has secured the assistance and services of A. Adelphi, Jr., an experienced and competent Miller.

Wm. ADAMS.

Feb. 16, 1867

To the Injured

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo

ses a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeebles the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, serofida, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; changing but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure can pay. He has a number of testimonies of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

Elliis & Caldwell, Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASE, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb Jan. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. 12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved. 24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sunday's) at 4 P. M. do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sunday's) at 12 night do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M. do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Fright Trains until Further Notice.

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from there to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,

June 9, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

F. L. JOHNSON, R. A. JOHNSON, Selma, Ala.

Minden, Ala.

W. L. CUNNINGHAM,

WITH

F. L. & R. A. JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE

G. & C. E. S.

DEALERS IN

Western Produce, and Importers

of Foreign Liquors, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.

A. D. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER,

PITNER, COOPER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Wt. to Receive and Sell, Ship

or Store COTTON and other

Produce for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience

in the Cotton trade will give his special at-

tention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Sept. 23, 1866.—6m.

CATY GLOVER, JAMES A. BALE

NEW FIRM.

GLOVER & BALE,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PRODUCE,

Corner of Broad and Bridge Streets, opposit

the Market.

ROME, GA.

October 13, 1866.—3m.

E. L. WOODWARD

Is now receiving an unusually large

Stack of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they will be sold at his usual and uniformly low prices.

Jacksonville, Oct. 13, 1866.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo

tee of charge.

KEKOSINE & GAS STOVES.

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

TEA AND COFFEE CUTTERS, GLUE

FOTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

All the Cooking for a

family may be done with

Kerosene Oil, or Gas,

with 1 s. trouble, and at

less expense, than by any

other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is

guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEKOSINE LAMP HEATER CO.,

206 PEARL STREET, N. Y.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

Has resumed the duties of his

profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. corner of Public

Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—1f.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his

Office to the Drug store, east side of

the Public Square, where he will continue

the practice of Medicine as usual and where he

may be always found unless professionally

absent.

N.O. 25.—'65.—1f.

REMINGTONS

FIRE ARMS.

Sold by the Trade generally

Prices Reduced 1st July, 1866.

ARMY Revolver, 44-100 in. Calibre,

NAVY Revolver, 36-100 in. Calibre,

Belt Revolver, (Self Cocking) NAVY Calibre,

Belt Revolver, NAVY Size Calibre,

Police Revolver, NAVY Size Calibre,

New Pocket Revolver, (With Loading Lever,

Pocket Revolver, (Soft-cocking.)

Repeating Pistol, (Elliot pt.) No 32 Cartridge

Repeating Pistol, (Elliot pt.) No 22 cartridge

Gun Case, using No 32 cartridge,

Single Barrel Shot Gun,

Revolving Rifle, 36-100 in. Calibre,

Breech Loading Rifle, No 32 cartridge,

Breech Loading Carbine, No 46 cartridge,

U. S. Rifle, (St'l Barrel,) with Sabre Bayonet.

U. S. Rifle d' Musket, Springfield Pattern.

Upwards of 200,000 furnished the U. S. Gov-

ernment.

Our new Breech Loading Arms have just

been approved and adopted for Military service

in Europe.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ithaca, New York.

AGENTS.

Moore & Nichols, New York; Jos. C. Grubb

& Co., Philadelphia; Poultney & Trimble,

Baltimore, D. S. Folsom Co., New Orleans;

& Memphis; L. M. Remsey & Co., St. Louis;

Albert E. Crane, San Francisco.

M. P. STOVALE,

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For 6 months, \$1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less, \$2 00

first insertion, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, 1 00

Over one square counted as two, over two-s

three, &c. A liberal discount made on

advertisements continued for three, six,

or 12 months.

Annunciation of Candidates, \$1 00

Obligations charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULLWIDER, with

BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is

our authorized Agent, to contract, receive

and receipt for subscription and advertising

for the Republican.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Col. James M. Sheffield, of Marshall County, as a candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States from this Congressional District.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col. Wm. B. MARTIN, as candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th judicial circuit.

We are authorized to announce Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th judicial circuit.

The friends of G. C. ELLIS announce his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of the 12th judicial circuit.

WANTED.—We wish to purchase a quantity of Peas, for which the market price will be paid in cash.

Peas will also be taken for subscriptions due to this paper.

AS AN ELECTION for Infant and five Councilmen for the Town of Jacksonville has been ordered to take place at the Court house, on Saturday the 13th of March, 1867; and D. P. Forney, J. W. Whisenant and B. C. Wyly appointed Inspectors, and D. F. Shuford, returning officer.

TERRIFIC STORM.—The most terrible storm ever witnessed by any of the press generation, passed over a part of Louisiana, including Franklin Parish, and into Mississippi, on the first inst. The cloud was described by one spectator, as resembling a thousand steamboat chimneys emitting black pine smoke, rolling almost on the ground. Large numbers of dwellings, gin houses, &c., were destroyed, fences and forests swept away, and water blown out of the rivers and lakes. A number of persons were killed and wounded, and also large numbers of domestic and wild animals and fowls.

The Louisiana Intelligencer, published at Monroe, contains a lengthy account of the particulars of this storm, in which are narrated many very singular providential escapes.

Election in Boone County.

We did not receive full returns of the recent election in the new County of Boone in time for our last paper, and have not yet had sufficient information to state that Walker was elected as the County Seat by about two to one. L. H. Haunlin was elected Probate Judge, A. G. Bennett, Circuit Clerk, and Jesse Burgess, Sheriff.

We are informed that work was

commenced on the textile works on the Railroad this side of Blue Mountain on Monday last, and the laying down of iron is expected to commence in a few days.

THE SITUATION.—A good deal of controversy seems to be springing up, as to the policy or propriety of calling the Legislature together for action in the present emergency. We do not see any necessity for controversy or even the expression of opinion on the subject. It is evident from the proceedings of Congress, that it intends to manage and control the whole business. A bill is now in progress, which will doubtless be adopted by that body, empowering the commanding General to cause a registration of voters before September next, then appoint electoral officers, and order an election for members to a State Convention; then when the Convention adopts a constitution and it is ratified by the people and submitted to Congress, we shall learn perhaps, after the lapse of a few months, what that august body thinks of it.

We will publish in full in our

next paper President Johnson's Veto Message of Sherman's military bill. It

is one of the most convincing, unanswerable and able written documents

that have ever emanated from Wash-

ington. It will be read with interest by all, and with wonder too that any set of men occupying the position of members of Congress of this great nation, could

blindly and heedlessly pass over it, by

more than a two-thirds vote, such a monstrous act of tyranny and injustice which has not a single square inch of constitutional ground upon which to rest. We are glad that this able state paper will become a part of the archives of the nation. It will be a perpetual witness for condemnation of the 39th Congress, and a standing beacon light to warn future generations, should there be a vestige of constitutional government left, never to entrust power to a revengful and unscrupulous radical party.

We have received a copy of the work mentioned in the following notice for which the enterprising publishers have our thanks.

Life of Alexander H. Stephens.

We are under obligations to the proprietors of the National Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga., for a neatly bound copy of the above work. The Author, Henry Cleveland, Esq., is well known at the South. As a political writer and poet, he is certainly one of the most talented and agreeable that we have ever read after. His theme on this occasion is one well calculated to give inspiration. Whatever else may be said of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, and however widely his political opponents may have differed with him upon the great questions of his time, he is certainly one of the highest Statesmen and most accomplished orators on the American continent, and his genius and moral character is truly the pride and glory of the State that gave him birth.

Rome Commercial.

The Atlanta Era learns that Hon. A. H. Stevens counsels against host on the part of the people, in acting upon the military law.

Death of Joshua Soule, D. D.

The telegraph a day or two ago announced the death of this distinguished divine, which occurred at Nashville on the 6th inst. The extremity of Bishop Soule led the church to expect it, but, though long anticipated, his death will not fail to clothe it in mourning.

Kansas and Female Suffrage.

The following is the joint resolution on the suffrage question, which passed the Kansas Legislature:

Resolved, that the proposition to strike the word "male" from section 1 of article 5, of the Constitution of the State is hereby submitted to the electors of the State for ratification or rejection, in compliance with section 1 of article 14 of the Constitution.

Foxton St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 6.—Cotton and tobacco unchanged; flour—quotations barely maintained, mixed com 47 to 48¢; mess pork \$2 50 to \$2 00; bacon 15¢; shucks 12¢.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 6.—Cotton and tobacco unchanged; flour—quotations barely maintained, mixed com 47 to 48¢; mess pork \$2 50 to \$2 00; bacon 15¢; shucks 12¢.

Memphis.

Memphis, March 6.—The new Metropolitan Police Bill, which passed a second reading, creates intense excitement. The citizens protest boldly.—The Avalanche is Howlow.

Washington.

Washington, March 6.—The Republican caucus was stormy in the extreme.

The impeachers were defeated, and the investigation recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution to meet every three days until impeachment is ready, was defeated.

A resolution to adjourn on Monday to meet in 8th of May, was adopted.

The tone of the caucus indicates that another wild attempt will be made to impeach the President.

It is officially stated that Sherman, Hancock, McDowell and Bell will command the Southern army.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that what is not decided is not subject to the law.

Washington, March 6.—There has been a general rally, and the country is divided. The bridges are all washed away and communication is interrupted.

Washington, March 7.—SENATE.—The chairman of Committees are as follows:

The Supplementary Bill.

We are advised by a telegraphic message that the House passed a bill supplementing the military law, but the sense of it is that we have resolved to strike the military out, but the sense of it is that we are unable to form any correct idea of its provisions, more than that it is intended to regulate some way the time and mode of electing State Governors to comply with the requirements of the Sherman Bill.

This Supplementary Bill is pending in the Senate, and we may be prepared to hear of its progress.

Our reporter tells us that

in that Virginia is being, we suppose, the press of that State regards this supplement as a great mistake over the facts, without telling us in what respect; but, in our trouble, even this is an advantage, since justifies a large portion of the law as it stands.

Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report on the bill declaring who shall call a convention reorganizing the Southern States.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to pursue the impeachment investigation passed.

A bill creating Alexandria, Virginia, to the District of Columbia, passed.

St. Louis, Missouri, 14th.

The ladies of Matagorda Texas, have presented Gen. Griffin, by whose

order the funeral of Gen. Johnston was

prohibited, with an oval leather medal,

about five inches long and three inches broad, bearing on one side the inscription—

“That the memory of Gen. Griffin will

be enshrined with that of Beauregard

and his sons.” The other side

bears the date of presentation. The

medal is beautifully ornamented with

blue and red ribbons, and was sent

with a note containing the request to

wear it on state occasions.

The impeachment bill is rather de-

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Washington.

Washington, March 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill guaranteeing that the Republican Government would protect loyal people South. Also to prescribe the oath for the committee appointed to equalize the pay of employees.

The standing committees were ordered.

Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson made personal explanations denouncing as false the report of the committee on expenditures which intimated their acceptance of a joint resolution declaring the municipal offices of Alexandria vacant.

Sherman's bill was ordered to be printed. The Senate then adjourned.

Hovey.—The Utah delegate has been sworn in.

J. S. Stewart contests the seat of Chas. S. Phelps, of Maryland.

Ward introduced a resolution asserting that an ex-member of the Cabinet

declared in a public speech that evidence in the assassination case has been obtained by suborning witnesses, and that there was no evidence against Mrs. Surratt.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, whereupon Ward withdrew it.

An effort was made to take up the tariff bill, but was defeated.

There are between three and four hundred vacancies for Senatorial action.

Butler and Logan favor a special committee on the impeachment.

Ohio delegates caucussed—subject unknown.

The New York delegation favored the reference of the impeachment to the special committee and favored a recess until May.

There will be a general caucus to-night on the superintendency of Indian affairs which is now vacant.

The revenue receipts were over \$1,000,000 to-day.

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There will be a general caucus to-night on the superintendency of Indian



P. G. & J. R. M.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

High hopes that burn like stars sublime,
Go down the skies of freedom;
And true hearts perish in the time
We bitterliest need 'em;
But never sit we down and say,
There's nothing left but sorrow;
We walk the wilderness to-day—
The Promised Land to-morrow!

Our birds of song are silent now—
There are no flowers blooming—
But life burns in the frozen boughs,
And freedom's spring is coming;
And freedom's tide comes up away,
Though we may stand in sorrow,
And our good bark—around to-day—
Shall float again to-morrow!

Through w' the long, drear night of years
The people's cry ascended,
And earth is wet with blood and tears
Ever our mere sufferings ended.
The few shall not forever sway,
The many toil in sorrow;
The bars of hell are strong to-day,
But Christ shall rise to-morrow!

Though hearts brood o'er the past, our eyes
With smiling futures glisten;
Lo! now the day bursts us the skies—
Lends out our souls and listen.
The world rolls freedom's radiant way,
And ripens with our sorrow;
Keep heart! who bears the cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow!

Oh, Youth, flameburnest, still aspire
With energies immortal;
To many a heaven of desire
Our yearnings ope a portal;
And though age wearies by the way,
And hearts burst in the furrow,
We'll sow the golden grain to-day—
The harvest comes to-morrow!

Build up heroic lives, and all
Be like the sheathen satire—
Ready to flash out at God's call,
Oh, Chivalry of Labor!
Triumph and trial are twins—and ay
Joy suns the clouds of sorrow;
And 'tis the martyrdom to-day
Brings victory on to-morrow!

[GERALD MASSEY.]

[From the N. O. Sunday Times.]

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Shake hands with those who are going,
Kiss the lips that are raised to be kissed,
For the life of the Old Year is flowing
And melting away in the mist.

A shadow is over the water,
A silence lies prone on the hill,
And the echo comes fainter and shorter
From the river that runs by the mill.

Greet the New Year with music and laughter,
Let the Old shrink away with a tear—
But we shall remember hereafter
The many who die with the year.

Yet we shall regret and remember
Mary, and Maud, and Irene,
Though the swift-falling snow of December
Lies over them now like a screen.

And the alternate sunshine and shadow
Sweep over their graves with a thrill—
Irene lies asleep in the meadow,
And Mary and Maud on the hill.

But the life of the Old Year is flowing,
And melting away in the mist;
Clasp the hands of those who are going—
Kiss the lips that are raised to be kissed.

This is a very gentle world,
if you do not rub its back the
wrong way of the fur. In case
you do, you may be reminded of
your indiscretion by
sundry sharp claws digging
through your pantaloons, and
sundry sharp teeth making
their marks and remarks upon
your hands and face. Such
is life.

Thad. Stevens is ill again.—
We suppose because it is so
hard to find anything that
will agree with him.

Be gentle and indulgent to
all; be not so to yourself.
Good impulses are naught,
unless they become good actions.

Proud characters love those
to whom they do a service.

Grace Greenwood is in favor
of giving the ballot to every
woman who owns a sewing
machine or a wash tub.

It is said that a person fond
of fruit rarely becomes a hard
drinker. The two tastes are
antagonistic.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S WIFE.—The
Washington correspondent of the La
fayette (Indiana) Courier, Republican,
thus alludes in describing the late recep
tion of the President, to his wife:

Mrs. Johnson appeared at the reception
for the first time. I felt a deep
anxiety to see the woman who had
taught her husband to read, and
inspired him with that lofty ambition
which led to place and power. She
stood near the President to his right;
pale, thin, stamped with care and sickness,
a countenance of thoughtful sadness—an expression of deep curiosity.
Looking for a moment at each person
introduced, her eye would drop immediately in meditative thoughtfulness,
as if her mind and heart were filled
with thoughts and emotions far different from the giddy throng passing by.
All who know her speak well of her,
and those who oppose her harshly
most bitterly feel a pang for Mrs. John
son.

**Empire Shuttle Sewing
Machines**
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For Family and Manufacturing Pur
poses.

Agents wanted. Address,
EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
616 Broadway, New York.

MISS SNOW'S SCHOOL,
Talladega, Ala.

At present in successful ope
ration. The Literary, Music and Art
Departments are under the supervision of ell
ected Teachers.

Mrs. M. A. Barclay, a lady well known for
her superior skill in the government of girls,
will accommodate boarders, any who may
desire to attend this school.

The present session will close the last of
June. Tuition payable in advance. Jan. 12.

BROWN & PERKINS.
Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public
and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos
in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round
corners, plain case, either octagon or
carved legs, straight struts, head moulding
on plinth.....\$150

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A,
with serpentine moulding on plinth,
carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large
round, serpentine bottom, mouldings
same as on style D, carved lyre and
desk, fancy carved legs.....\$50

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round
corners, finished back, mouldings on
rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved
lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit
legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant
Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,
French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory
keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstring
bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now
manufactured. They are made of the best
materials, and for finish, durability, purity
and sweetnes of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody
all the essential changes in exterior finish
of cases, which are by many manufacturers run
up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of
dealers and the profession, to a critical exam
ination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant
upon costly factories and expensive ware
rooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these
Pianos at prices which defy competition, and
invite all to call and examine them before
purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re
quired or those about to purchase, instead of
presenting a display of professional names,
we refer to the parties to whom we have sold
our Pianos. Their judgement as to the real
merits of our instruments as to the durability,
touch, sweetnes, and power of tone, standing
in tune, &c., based on an actual experience,
being of far more value than the mere good
opinion of the Artist, however capable, who
merely tries them in a workshop, instruments
in perfect tune and order, which have just re
ceived the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to

BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.

Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 Broadway, New York.

The undersigned take pleasure
in announcing to the public
that they have secured the
services of Professor W. J. BORDES, as
Principal in the Jacksonville Male Academy,
for the present year.

The exercises of said Academy will commence
as soon as the present session of the
Legislature adjourns.

Professor Bordes a high reputation for
scholarship, excellent discipline, & a practical
manner of imparting instruction, is so well known, and so well deserving, as to need
no endorsement from us. We solicit for
him liberal patronage. Boarding for pupils
from the country can be had on reasonable
terms, in good families.

In addition to the healthy and beautiful lo
cation of the Town, pupils will have the
benefit of religious services, every Sabbath, at
one or more of the churches—also the ex
ecutions of the Trustees to make it the interest of
pupils to attend this Academy.

The Grovesteen Piano-Forte'
Received the highest award of merit at the
last World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the
best makers of London, Paris, Germany,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York;
and also at the American Institute for five
successive years, the Grand and Silver Medals
from both of which can be seen at our ware
rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we
make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by
manufacturing largely, with a strict cash sys
tem, are enabled to offer these instruments at
a price which will preclude all competition.

Our prices range from \$100 to \$200 cheaper
than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

Term—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

JAN. 12, 1867—JY.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,
WITH HIS PATENT CUSHIONS,

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufacture, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

The great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has ren
dered it necessary to make arrangements, in
order to supply the increasing demand, and
is now prepared to fill any order with
which his patron, or the public generally may
favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experi
ence for nearly twenty years, in the manufac
ture of Billiard Tables, and having made a
number of valuable improvements, he guar
antees a T. A. which for elasticity of touch, me
chanic, elegance of appearance, will challenge

His newly invented Patent Cushions having
been pronounced by the most competent jud
ges, as superior to any now in use, he is en
abled to furnish the best Billiard Table man
ufactured in the United States, and sustain the
name which sharp's Tables so justly have ac
quired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on
hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding County Claims up to

No. 406 in the year 1865 will be paid

upon presentation to the undersigned

L. W. CANNON, Co. Tr.

JAN. 19, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Great Improvement in Sewing Ma
chines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion
Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise
less in action. Its motion being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine! Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. A
agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

H. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Fla.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional
services to the citizens of Jacksonville
and surrounding country, in the practice of
Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, offered on Vulcan
ite Base, the latest improvement in Mechan
ical Dentistry, and approved by the profession,
Operating Room at residence, Main street,
south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Recommendation, over the Great Seal of

the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina,

officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '65.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

Piano Forte Manufacturers,

499 Broadway, New York.

THESE PLATOS received the High
est Award of Merit at the World's

Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris,

Germany, the cities of New York, Philadel
phia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold

Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE
SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Platino contain
the French Grand Action, Harry Pedro,
Overstring Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all
Modern Improvements. Every Instrument
warranted **FIVE years**. Made under the
supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVE
STEEN, who has a practical experience of
over thirty-five years, to make these instru
ments from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than
any first class piano forte. H. & P.
Dec. 8, 1865.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Cal
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,
Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, and
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S.
District Court, Northern and Middle Division
of Alabama.

Dec. 23d, 1865.

Spun Cotton

For Sale, for Cash only, by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 15th, 1865.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne,
Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, and
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S.
District Court, Northern and Middle Division
of Alabama.

Feb. 1, 1866.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

The undersigned take pleasure

in announcing to the public
that they have secured the
services of Professor W. J. BORDES, as
Principal in the Jacksonville Male Academy,

for the present year.

The exercises of said Academy will commence
as soon as the present session of the
Legislature adjourns.

Professor Bordes a high reputation for
scholarship, excellent discipline, & a practical
manner of imparting instruction, is so well known, and so well deserving, as to need
no endorsement from us. We solicit for
him liberal patronage.

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 23, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1564.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,

CONTINUES THE Watch Repairing
business above McClellan's store, west
side of the public square. A good lot
of materials on hand, and work done with
dispatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1867.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOX.
INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law.

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St.
Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby,
Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Mar-
shall; also in the Superior Court of the State.
Prompt attention given to the collection of
all claims.

Fair Notice.

If those who are indebted to us, do not
come forward and make special ar-
rangements by paying or otherwise by the
1st of March next, we will be compelled to
place their Notes and Accounts in the hands
of an officer for collection.

S. J. & J. W. WHATLEY.

Jan. 12, 1867.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

Of Alabama.

Has located in the country near Scooba,
Kemper county, Mississippi, where he
may be consulted. He operates with perfect
success for

PILES, FISTULA;

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an
accident to happen. He has operated on the
most respectable of the profession of all the
Southern States, and for a good many years,
has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the
Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it some three or
four should desire it.

Feb. 23, '65

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and surround-
ing country, are informed that the un-
distinguished has completed and now in suc-
cessful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills:

His machinery is all new and in excellent
order, and is prepared to make as good an
article of flour as any mills in the country;
his corn mill, which has given universal satis-
faction, is also still in operation.

Bring on your wheat and corn, and we
promise you that you shall not go away dis-
satisfied, as he has secured the assistance and
services of A. Alderholz, Jr., an experienced
and competent Miller.

Wm. ADAMS.

Feb. 16, 1867.

To the Abducted

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH propo-

ses a new system of cure in place of the
vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach,
poison the blood and endanger the life.
He can be consulted at any time in Jackson-
ville, personally or by letter, giving time of
the person, whether over or under 25 years of
age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens,
scleras, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs,
spine, kidneys, and some others, changing
but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number
of testimonies of cure—has recently treated
11 cases of cancer, seven of which were entirely
well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

Dr. G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law;

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice together,
except in CRIMINAL CASES in the counties
Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph,
Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1865.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$5 00 saved
24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4, 1866,
Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma
daily, (except Sunday) at 4 P. M.
do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sunday) at 12 night
do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sunday) at 4 A. M.
do will arrive at Selma (except Sunday) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,
will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.
will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma, with
boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with
the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicks-
burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue
Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer
& Co.'s splendid line of Coaches from thence
to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta,
Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all
points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on
Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,

June 9, 1866. Sup't & Agent for Lessee.

VETO OF THE MILITARY BILL. Message of the President.

To The House of Representatives:

I have examined the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States with the care and anxiety which its transcendent importance calls

upon it to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened with which the decision must rest. The bill places all

the people of the ten States under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give the reasons upon which it is justified. It declares that there

exists in those States no legal State governments and adequate protection to

life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order

within their limits. It is true as a matter of fact, it is not denied that the

States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial and legislative, which

properly belong to a Free State. They

are organized like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer and execute the laws which

concern their domestic affairs.—An existing *de facto* government, exercising such functions as these, is itself the law of States upon matters within its jurisdiction.

To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal is to say that law itself is unlawful.

The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation

of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries.

They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime,

but if they have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, it is not because they have not tried.

It is not because they have not tried.</p

release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission.

The United States are bound to guarantee so each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person, clothed with authority?

The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotence which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder, that is to say, would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudices prevailed instead of justice, and it often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here, they withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime on a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely credible, and found to be true upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defense.—The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted on large masses of men. It dismembers them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be not guilty, from freedom to the condition of slaves. The purposes and objects of the bill, the general intent which pervades it from beginning to end, is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments, and to compel them, by force, to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to adopt if left to themselves.

The negroes have not asked for privileges of voting. The vast majority of them have no idea of what it means. This bill not only thrusts it in their hands, but compels them, as well as the whites, to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature, which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which this bill imposes on them. Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply say, and ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well known and universally acknowledged bit of constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State; to force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people, and into the hands of the negroes as an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operation will be begun as soon as the General and his troops can be placed. The dread alternative between its harsh rule, and compliance with the terms of this measure, is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberations. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate, and when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the Constitution made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare those States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and, in the mean time, the agitation which now prevails will continue to distract all portions of the people. The bill also deprives the legality of the governments of ten States which participated in the rebellion. The amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the jurisdiction of the United States, practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having an legal given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States, the requisite number, has been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery, as it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the Constitution. That the measure proposed by this bill violates the Constitution in the particular mentioned, and in many ways which, to even rate, is too clear to admit of any doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of the instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible.

In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our choice between complete anarchy, or a consolidated monarchy and a total dissolution of the Union, but national liberty regulated by law will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best form of government the world ever saw. No other is or can be

so well adapted to the genius, habits or wants of the American people, combining the strength of the great empire with the un-predicable blessings of local self-governments, having a central power to defend the general interests, and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is the sheet-anchor of safety abroad and our peace at home, and was ordained to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. These great ends have been attained heretofore and will be again by a faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations.

It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme authority, that we carried on a bloody war of four years duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives, and expended billions of treasure, to fix a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation? Those who advocated the right of secession, alleged in their justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution as administered by the United States, and we now verify their assertion; we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonorable name of traitor, against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history as self-sacrificing patriots; consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and placed them by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sidney.—No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve. Punish them as they should be punished, according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone.

It is a part of our public history, which can never be forgotten, both houses of Congress, in July, 1861, declared, in form of a solemn resolution, that war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in relation to the contest should cease with the constitutional rights of the States and individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war, and on the faith of it made thousands in both sections give their lives and fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now by refusing to the States and individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor, for which I cannot voluntarily become a party. The evils which spring from the un-settled state of our government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is suspended, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the cause of moral and political duty is imperiled. To avert these calamities from the country, it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which had been brought down to the rivers from the highlands, for the purpose of shipping.

The recent flood in East Tennessee is reported to be much greater than any previously known—and the damage done beyond all present powers of calculation. Immense quantities of grain—not only the almost entire growth of the farms on the rivers and large creeks—but also large amounts that had been brought down to the rivers from the highlands, for the purpose of shipping, has been swept away.

It is thought that at Strawberry Plains and its vicinity a million bushels have been lost. A large number of dwellings have been carried off, and out-buildings and fences with them. It is reported that nearly five hundred buildings, of different kinds, floated past Chattanooga. The damage on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, has not been as great as was supposed. Mr. John Harkins, of this place, came over this track last Monday. He reports that the principal damage is in the loss of the middle spans of the fine new bridge over the Holston, at Strawberry Plains. The bridge was completed less than a month since. The water did not get up to the bridge, but a large number of houses lodged against it, and thus carried off the middle portion.

On Monday the trains ran without interruption from Knoxville to Dalton, the slight damage that had been done at Charleston and Lenoir Station having been repaired. Arrangements are made so that trains will pass over this route after the 13th with but little interruption.

At Chattanooga the effects of the flood have been disastrous in the extreme. It is reported that the water came in at the second story of the Crutchfield House—that cars at the Depot were completely covered and that steamboats have been playing up and down Main Street. It is certain, however, that many buildings have been washed away, and vast amounts of property destroyed.

The promptness and energy with which the officers of the State Road have repaired this track is worthy of praise. They hoped to run a train to Chattanooga on yesterday, the 13th.

If the high tressle work, at Dry Creek, is destroyed, as reported, it will be several weeks before regular freights can pass over the Chattanooga and Nashville Road.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Great Loss of Life.

We clip the following from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 13th:

DALTON, March 12.—3:30 p. m.

J. B. Peck, Master Transportation Conductor Tom Body has just arrived

from Chattanooga. He left there at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The water was four feet in the Depot, and seven feet four inches in the car-shed. The Western & Atlantic railroad had thirty loaded cars on the East Tennessee & Ga. track above the Depot—all safe; and fifteen loaded cars in the yard, principally corn, all covered with water, and about four car loads in the Depot, all under water. The passenger cars under the shed are entirely submerged.—The damage and sufferings of the people of Chattanooga are immense. Nineteen bodies of the dead were seen by one man while passing from Lookout Mountain to the city in a skiff. Our boys are all safe. TRAMMEL.

universal quietude, order and obedience to law they may effectually "take the wind out of the sails" of their enemies. The Radicals have taken rope enough, without waiting for it to be given, to hang themselves.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senate—Retrenchment Committee was instructed to institute minute examination in the printing Department of the Treasury.

Resolution passed by the House regarding the bullion in the Richmond banks.

Supplemental bill was resumed. Several amendments were proposed each eliciting long debate. Senators seem anxious to explain every vote, but a majority persistently oppose amendments as tending to complicate the measure, or involve guarantees not insured by original bill.

The pressure, however, is very heavy, and the Senate was still in session 8 o'clock.

An amendment that the majority of votes cast shall ratify the Constitution, but that more than one-half registered voters shall vote was adopted.

An amendment adding certain clauses to the oath, rejected.

The Internal receipts for the month average a trifle over half million dollars per day.

The week's disbursements were for the Navy and Interior Departments.

Circulation two hundred and ninety-eight millions; fractional currency in circulation eight hundred and nineteen thousand; securities held by Treasury for National Bank notes and deposits three hundred and seventy-nine million.

Pelting snow last fifteen hours here and north of here.

CARTER, March 16.—Soldiers and citizens had a regular battle. The citizens shot, Mrs. Stewart, Thomas Sammernan and Jacob Small, killed. A Hamil; two soldiers shot, one mortally.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Sickles leaves Baltimore to-day per steamer for his headquarters.

MEMPHIS March 18.—Howard's Row destroyed by fire. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Senate to-day the credentials of Thomas, newly elected member from Maryland, were presented. A motion to refer them to the Judiciary Committee was elaborately discussed without any action.

The Supplemental bill was taken up and the House amendments concurred in, except that requiring a majority of registered voters to ratify the Constitution.

A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish Brownlow with arms and equipments for twenty-five hundred militia passed.

Executive session then adjourned.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced and ordered to be referred to appropriate committees when ap-pointed.

The President was called on for information relative to Fenian affairs in Canada, and the French evacuation of Mexico.

The Senate supplemental bill was taken up, and the following clause added to the oath. That applicants for registration had never been members of a State Legislature or held Judicial offices and afterwards aided in the rebellion. This was to cover cases in Virginia where, since 1859, such officers have not been sworn to support the Federal Constitution. In the sixth, the clause requiring at least half the registered voters to ratify the Constitution, was stricken out. A clause making it a swearing, punishable, was added. The bill as thus amended, was passed.

A resolution, allowing the suspension of the rules, by two-thirds vote, during the remainder of the session, was passed.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether Maryland has a Constitution which Congress can consistently recognize as Republican, was adopted.

A joint resolution for the direction and suspension of the payment for drafted or enlisted slaves, and discharging Commissioners under said law, was passed.

A joint resolution that money captured and proceeds of captured property be paid into the Treasury, was adopted.

The amount includes several million now on special deposit in the Treasury. The House then adjourned.

[SECOND DISTRICT]

WASHINGTON, March 18.—General Thomas, at his own request, retains command of the Department of the Cumberland, and Gen. John Pope will command the Third District.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Stevens called up the confederate bill, which he proceeded to read; but he soon broke down, and the Clerk finished the reading of it for him. The further consideration of this bill was postponed to the second Tuesday in December next.

The Supplemental bill, as reported by the Conference Committee, was passed. It goes to the President for his signature.

The Conference Committee reported on the Supplemental bill as follows:—That a majority of the voters be sufficient to ratify the Constitution; provided, that a majority of the registered voters vote, with an additional clause that Congress must be satisfied that the registered voters were unrestrained in their liberty to vote, and that the Con-

sstitution meets with the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of each State. The bill was passed in Executive Session. Adjourned.

LATER.—The Supplemental bill will be presented to the President to-morrow. When it becomes a law Congress will probably adjourn.

JACKSVILLE ACADEMY, ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, AND COMMERCIAL.

This Institution is located at the village of Jacksonville, Ala., and of easy access of all parts of the country. The situation is elevated and dry, the air is bracing and salubrious, and the water pure and abundant. Students are therefore exempt from all those congestive and malignant fevers so prevalent in many sections of the country.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study, before advancing to higher classes.

YOUTH

will be prepared to enter any class in College, or preferring to complete this course of study at an Academy, will receive instruction to any extent they may desire.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced. Every effort is made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and enoble the human heart.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of Prof. W. J. BORDEN, as principal, and Rev. R. C. HALE, as assistant, for the present year.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Will be under the direct instruction of Mr. J. L. Swan, who makes this subject a specialty.

The instruction in this Department will include a thorough course of Penmanship, Book Keeping (Double & Single Entry), Commercial Calculations and Lectures on Commercial Law. Students can receive instruction in both departments of the School, if desired, if not, they can attend either alone.

It is believed that this is the only High School in the State taught under the peculiar plan of having a thorough Commercial Department attached thereto. Students when found thorough in the Commercial Course will receive Certificates of graduation, which will be of service in securing situations.

A liberal deduction will be made for the maidens and for ministers sons under age.

Concessions of superior merit, the Trustees invite all interested to give the Institution a liberal gratuity, and if found worthy to give it also their patronage and support.

Expenses per Session of Twenty Weeks.

Tuition in First Class,	\$15.00
" Second "	20.00
" Third "	25.00
" Fourth "	30.00
Tuition in Commercial Dept. Extra	25.00
Full Commercial course,	50.00
Contingent Expenses,	2.00

Pupils received at any time during the Session and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

The Spring Session will commence on the first Monday in March.

The Fall Session will commence on the last Monday in July.

Good Board can be had in private families at \$15 to \$20 per month.

For further particulars address the principal or

G. B. DOUTHIT,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Ala., 1867.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.,

All the Cooking for a

family may be done with

Kerosene Oil, or Gas

with less trouble, and at

less expense, than by any

other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.

206 PEARL STREET, N. Y.

We acknowledge the receipt of favors from that most clever gentleman, Mr. W. M. PAYNE, of Rome Ga.

He conducts a most extensive Fancy-Grocery business, and is prepared to furnish, the coming Summer, Wines, Lemons, fine Bandies &c—all essentials in case of sickness. People in our vicinity have only to order of him one day, and he will promptly respond the next by the Stage Line.

The Flood—Condition of Chattanooga.

A gentleman who left Chattanooga at a late hour on Monday evening last, we have obtained a few particulars of the terrible state of affairs in that unfortunate city. At the time he left the Tennessee river was still rising, the rain still falling, and the whole country presenting the appearance of a vast sea of water. He was a guest at the Crucible House, where he remained until the water reached the veranda, when it was deemed prudent to vacate, which was done in a boat. The water continued to rise steadily until it reached the ceiling of the first story of that hotel, after which it being in other parts of the city, he saw nothing more of it. On Market street, the main business thoroughfare, the water was 10 feet deep at the highest points, or over the tops of the awnings in front of the large stores. The goods had been removed to the second stories of the buildings, where it was believed they would be safe, and the necessity of removing them to a more secure point was not seen until it was too late. Thus more than three-fourths of the dry goods, provisions, &c., were destroyed. Our informant estimates that at least two-thirds of the city is literally destroyed. He saw small houses floating hither and thither, while many large ones had either tumbled over, or were falling asunder. The scene was one of wild confusion—in fact, so terrible as to beggar description. Persons who had remained in their houses in vain hope that the waters would recede, were compelled in some instances to make their exit through the roofs, and escape in boats. He could not give an opinion as to the number of lives lost, but they were numerous, and he saw many very narrow escapes. The citizens were going from house to house in boats, assisting each other, and endeavoring to save articles of personal apparel, and few valuables. While this was the case, however, with the better class, that wretched population, so peculiar to Chattanooga, composed of negroes and vagabond white men, were busy in taking advantage of the situation by the perpetration of robbery and acts of lawlessness. Great loss from this cause will result to families whose homes had been abandoned.

On hills adjacent to the city were huddled the refugees from the deluge, and in the inextricable assemblage there existed a most unfortunate state of society. Among the groups of the lower classes, both white and black, scenes of a most disgraceful character were transpiring, the result of unrestrained drunkenness. At the car shed the water was over seven feet deep. All the railway rolling stock that could be taken to a place of safety remained intact, but much of it was submerged; box cars were seen floating in every direction.

We only make a brief synopsis of the facts furnished to us, hoping to give readers the full particulars in a few days. Our informant was told that the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have seen the Tennessee river so high by fifteen feet, and the unprecedented magnitude of the flood can only be accounted for by the great quantity of rain, added to the rapid melting of the snow in the mountains.

At Intelligencer

GREAT SUFFERING IN CHATTANOOGA.—The City Council of Atlanta has appropriated \$1000 for the sufferers, cannot Rome give something?—*Conrier*

A DISPATCH from an official of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad to the Atlanta intelligence states that the damage to that road is of a very serious character. The large part of the bridge at Bridgeport, about 28 miles beyond Chattanooga, has been swept away. This, perhaps, is the greatest damage, though at other points the road has sustained injury that cannot be repaired in a less period than two or three weeks.

From WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing from Washington under date of the 5th inst., says:

Congress is restless and anxious to be off. It has really nothing to do. Nothing can keep it here a fortnight, but the foolish project of impeachment. The most practical members say that they will favor an adjournment over till October.

There is, however, a disposition to wait awhile, and see whether Virginia or any of the excluded States will probably reorganize under the new law—if those States do not show any tendency that way then the Radical extremists will attempt to adopt before recess some declaratory resolution in favor of the inexpediency of extending the public land system over the ten Southern States.

Whether the President will be impeached or not will chiefly depend upon his course in regard to the execution of the Military Reconstruction law.

Leo.

CHOICE HOTEL,
BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25, 1867.

H. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Fla.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite Base, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and approved by the profession.

Operating Room at residence, Main street, opposite square, Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Recommendation, over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist, South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

A. D. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER,

PITNER, COOPER & CO., Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship

or Store COTTON and other Produce

for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—6m.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S Improved Billiard Tables, With his PATENT CUSHIONS, Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactury, 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented Patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice.

Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

B.R. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in Jacksonville.

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner

of the Public Sq.

J. HICKLING & Co's Great Sale of Watches.

On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory!

500 Solid Gold Hunter Watches \$250 to 750

500 Ladies Watches Enamelled 100 to 300

1,000 Gold Hunting Eng. Lovers 200 to 250

3,000 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches 150 to 200

5,000 Gold Hunting American Watches 100 to 250

5,000 Silver Hunting Lovers 50 to 150

5,000 Silver Hunting Duplexes 75 to 250

5,000 Gold Ladies Watches 50 to 250

10,000 Gold Hunting Lepines 50 to 75

10,000 Gold Hunting Silver Watches 50 to 100

25,000 Hunting Silver Watches 35 to 50

25,000 Assorted watches all kinds 10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing no \$10 while it may be worth \$750. No particular shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s Great American Watch Co., New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are entitled to the articles named on their certificates upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a watch worth \$750 or one worthless. The return of any of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and as no article valued less than \$100 is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is not robbery, but a straightforward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

A single certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, due for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three and eleventh premium for \$5, sixty-three and more valuable premium for \$10, one hundred and next superfluous watch for \$15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. *True tel.*

J. HICKLING & CO., 149 Broadway—near P. O. city of New York. Feb. 9, 1867.—6m.

Terms,

Cash!

Sugar,

Brown & White,

On above terms by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Feb. 23, '67.

BROWN Domestic Assorted.

For Sale by

E. L. WOODWARD.

Terms—Cash.

Feb. 23, 1867.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo

free of charge.

Aug. 25, 1867.

MOBILE Advertisements.

THURBER & CO., RECEIVING FORWARDING & GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

South Commerce & South Front Sts.

MOBILE, Ala.

Refer to

St. John, Powers & Co., Mobile.

Past, Smith & Co., New York.

Gilmer & Co., New Orleans.

Kirk & Jones, Esq., Montgomery.

Rigley, Blair & Co., New Orleans.

Farley, Jurey & Co., New Orleans.

Match 2, 1867.

WILL keep on hand a com-

pact of Navigation

W.H. Myer Revenue Tax on Cotton sent them

for shipment.

Will advance liberally on consignments of

cotton & other produce destined for sale.

Central Block, Water Street,

SELMA, ALA.

With

keep on hand a com-

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W.H. Myer Revenue Tax on Cotton sent them

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Will advance liberally on consignments of

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P. O. & T. B. Y.

From the St. James Magazine.]

Deploranda.

By CHARLES J. DUNPHIE.

"Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true,
Shakespeare.

'Tis pity forms from beauty's mould
Should break like clay;
'Tis pity clustering locks of gold
Should turn to gray;
'Tis pity that the radiant smiles,
The starry eyes,
The flashing fancy that beguiles
Our tear and sighs,
Should lose their lustre one and all,
Fade and depart
As years around us darkly fall;
Alas! my heart!

'Tis pity that the friends who now
Strew for us flowers,
Should greet us coldly when the braw
Of fortunes lowers;
That hearts, i' youth sincere and pure,
And fresh as May,
When vanity and guin allure
Should fall away.
'Tis pity that should be
All human bliss;
That sweetest joys should soonest flee!

For all bright things are swiftly gone,
And melt away,
Like sparkling dew before the sun;
Ahi! well-a-day!
Alas! for earth's illusive joys!
Alas! Alas!

For those who set their hearts on toys,
And hopes that pass,

Like summer grass—
Like summer grass!

Modern Schooling.—“What are you writing there, my boy? asked a fond parent the other day of his hopeful son, a shaver of ten years.

“My compothithion, thir.” “What is the subject?”

“International law, thir re plied the youthful Grotius.—“But, really, I shall be unable to concentrate my ideas, and give them relation if I am constantly interred in thith manner by irrelevant inquiries.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.—The Richmond Examiner characterizes the recent, last, message of President Johnson as the “funeral oration of the Republic. The same journal further observes, “Should it be, as there is every probability, his fate to fall, he may apostrophise his judges on the close of his official life as Lasource at the close of his official personal existence. “I die at a moment when the people have lost their reason; you will die the day they recover it.

The Baton Rouge Advocate says whenever we take up an exchange and fail to find “The duty of the South in its usual place at the head of two columns of editorial, we feel uneasy until another paper is unfolded.

The Internal revenue law has been modified, incomes over a thousand only are to be taxed 5 per cent and not 600 as before.

Gen. Garibaldi having sent his sons to Crete, promises now to go himself and take up arms.

A mulatto slave won the prize medal for sculpture at the Brazilian Provincial Exposition, and has received her freedom.

A wealthy New York company have sent a party to the pearl fisheries, in the Bay of Panama, equipped with a submarine boat. Many persons think that the company will secure untold wealth.

“Charlie, my dear,” said a loving mother to a hopeful son just budded into breeches, “Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy,” “I guess I won’t mind it now, mother,” replied Charlie; “I’ve got in some tobacco.”

Says an exchange, “Brownlow is ill again, and the severity of the attack exceeds our most sanguine expectations.”

The Rocky Mountains were “white-washed” with snow lately, says a Montana paper.

The Indians are waiting for grass to grow before commencing to scalp white people.

A priest said to a peasant,

whom he considered rude:—“You are better fed than taught.” “Should think I was,” replied the clod hopper, “as I feeds myself, and you teaches me.”

The attachment of some ladies to their lapdogs amounts in some instances, to infatuation. We have heard of a lapdog biting a piece out of a male visitor’s leg. Its mistress thus expressed her compassion: “Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick.”

Absence of body is said to be better than presence of mind in railroad accidents.

BROWN & PERKINS. Pianos for the People 420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A. 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, strait bottom, bead moulding on plinth.....\$150

STYLE B. 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C. 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style B, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$550

STYLE D. 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, large pedal, bevelled top, ivory keys and key fruts, and exceed in overstring bass, nearly all the 71 Octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warehouses in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which def competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required to those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judge merit as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing in tune, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a workshop, instruments in perfect time and order, which have just received the workmen’s last finishing touches.

Our motto is

“QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.”

Send for a Circular, to BROWN & PERKINS, No. 420 Broome Street, A. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO. Piano Forte Manufacturers, 499, Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-string bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The Grovesteen Piano-Forte Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World’s Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and N. York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouse.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition. Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

Trusts—Net cash in current funds.

Descriptive circular sent free.

Jan. 12 1867—17.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR FAMILY and Manufacturing Purposes.

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York.

MISS SNOW’S SCHOOL, Talladega, Ala.

Is at present in successful operation. The Literary, Music and Art Departments are under the supervision of efficient Teachers.

Mrs. M. A. Barclay, a lady well known for her superior skill in the government of girls, will accommodate as boarders, any who may desire to attend this school.

The present session will close the last of June.

Tuition payable in advance. Jan. 12.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS, HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865—11.

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. Y. NISBET has removed his office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.

NOV. 23. ‘65—11.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

M. P. STOYALL, WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Salesroom and Office, New Granite Front Building, Northeast cor. of Jackson & Reynolds sts.

JULY 1, 1867.

WILL continue to give personal attention to the Storage and Sale of COTTON and other Produce.

Consignments of Cotton will be stored in the New Fire-Proof Warehouse on Jackson street, on the site formerly occupied by Doughty, Read & Co.

Dec. 8, 1866.

GROVESTEEN & CO., Piano Forte Manufacturers, 499 Broadway, New York.

THESE PIANOS receive the Highest Award of Merit at the World’s Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also, the Gold Medal at the American Institute, for FIVE SUCCESSIVE YEARS!! Our Pianos contain the French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Overstring Bass, Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every Instrument warranted **FIVE** years. Made under the supervision of **MR. J. H. GROVESTEEN**, who has a practical experience of over thirty-five years, and is the maker of over eleven thousand piano-fortes. Our facilities for manufacturing enables us to sell these instruments from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any first class piano forte. H. & P. Dec. 8, 1866.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law, Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. Dec. 23, 1865.

Spun Cotton

For Sale, for Cash only, by E. L. WOODWARD.

Dec. 15th, 1866

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY, Attorneys at Law

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have secured the services of Professor W. J. BORDEN, as Principal in the Jacksonville Male Academy, for the present year.

The exercises of said Academy will commence as soon as the present session of the Legislature adjourns.

Professor Borden’s high reputation for scholarship, excellent discipline, & easy practical manner of imparting instruction, is so well known, and so well deserving, as to need no commendation from us. We solicit for him liberal patronage. Boarding for pupils from the country can be had on reasonable terms, in good families.

In addition to the healthy and beautiful location of the Town, pupils will have the benefit of religious services, every Sabbath, at one or more of the churches—also the exertions of the Trustees to make it the interest of pupils to attend this Academy.

W. H. FORNEY, J. F. GRANT,

M. J. TURNLEY, G. B. DOUTHET,

S. D. McCLELEN, E. T. READ,

W. B. WYNK, Trustees.

Sabrina Buttram et al. At Rules before vs. Cross Bill the Register of the Maudeville & Stewart, 35th Dist. Northern Chancery Div. of Calhoun County, Alabama, January 14, 1867.

THIS day came the complainant, as the administrator of the Estate of the said Zechariah White, deceased, by his Solicitor, Leroy F. Box, and moved the Register of this Court for an order of publication, on the ground that the Respondents, Moses D Morris and Henry F. Morris are non-residents of this State, and that his place of residence is unknown, further that he resides in Tennessee, and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, A. a. for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the plaintiff, to appear before said court on the 29th day of February, 1867, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, this the 27th day of February, 1867.

WM. M. HAMES, Register & C.

In Chancery.

AT Rules before the Register and Master in Chancery, for the 35th Chancery District, Northern Division of the State of Alabama, composed of St. Clair county, on this 4th Monday and 26th day of February, 1867, at

Thomas J. White, Administrator of the Estate of Zechariah White, decd.

vs. Moses D. Morris, Henry L. Morris, J. J. Reynolds and others, Respondents.

THIS day came the complainant, as the administrator of the Estate of the said Zechariah White, deceased, by his Solicitor, Leroy F. Box, and moved the Register of this Court for an order of publication, on the ground that the Respondents, Moses D Morris and Henry F. Morris are non-residents of this State, and that his place of residence is unknown, further that he resides in Tennessee, and further, that in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over twenty-one years of age. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, A. a. for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the plaintiff, to appear before said court on the 29th day of February, 1867, or in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

It is further ordered, that a copy of said order be posted up at the court house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, in the Town of Jacksonville, A. a. for twenty days after the date of this order.

Granted January 14th, 1867.

WM. M. HAMES, Register, &c.

Administrator’s Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of John B. Weir, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 19th day of February, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Z. HENDERSON, Admin’r.

Feb. 23, 1867.

Administrator’s Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of John B. Weir, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 19th day of February, 1867; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Z. HENDERSON, Admin’r.

Feb. 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Henry Riggs, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 11th day of Feb. 1867.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against

Jacksonville

VOL. 31.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with dispatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER. LEROY E. BOX.

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

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ASHVILLE, Ala.

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Fair Notice

If those who are indebted to us, do not come forward and make special arrangements by payment or otherwise by the 1st of March next, we will be compelled to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

S. J. & J. W. WHATLEY.

Jan. 12, 1867.

DR. J. A. CLAYTON,

Or Alabama,

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or our should visit him. Feb. 23, '66.

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country are informed that the undersigned has completed and now in successful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent order, and he is prepared to make as good an article of flour as any mills in the country. His corn mill, which has given universal satisfaction, is also still in operation.

Bring on your wheat and corn, and we promise you that you shall not go away satisfied, as he has secured the assistance and services of A. Alderholt, Jr., an experienced and intelligent Miller.

W. ADAMS.

Feb. 23, '67.

The Selected

Dr. GEORGE W. LEACH propone a new system of cure in place of the vast doses which interfere the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and gone others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others acting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

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HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in cumulative cases, in the country's Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb, Jan. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved. 24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sunday's) at 4 P. M.

do will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sunday's) at 12 night.

do will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

do will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

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Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Safe from Selma to Kingston on the Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00

E. G. BARNEY,

Agent for LESSEY.

H. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite Base, the latest improvement in Mechanized Dentistry, and approved by the profession, Operating Room in residence, Main street, south of public square, Mrs. Francis house.

[All work warranted.]

Recommendation, over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist., South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

A. D. PITNEY, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

PUTNER, COOPER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—G. M.

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E. G. BARNEY,

Agent for LESSEY.

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Australia can compete with us! In addition to our extensive stock of drugs, we offer Clover, Larch, Orchid, Hibiscus, Indigo and Timor. **GRASS SEED.**

Also Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions,

Nine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.

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From the St. James Magazine.]
Deploranda.

By CHARLES J. DUNPHIE.

"Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true."
Shakespeare.
"Tis pity forms from beauty's mould
Should break like clay;
'Tis pity clustering locks of gold
Should turn to gray;
'Tis pity that the radiant smiles,
The starry eyes,
The flashing fancy that beguiles
Our tear and sighs;
Should lose their lustre one and all,
Fade and depart;
As years around us darkly fall;
Alas! my heart!

"Tis pity that the friends who now
Strew for us flowers,
Should greet us coldly when the braw
Of fortune lowers;
That hearts, in youth sincere and pure,
And fresh as May,
When vanity and gain allure
Should fall away;
'Tis pity that should be
All human bliss;
That sweetest joys should soonest flee.

For all bright things are swiftly gone,
And melt away,
Like sparkling dew before the sun;
Ah! well-a-day!
Alas! for earth's illusive joys!
Alas! Alas!

For those who set their hearts on toys,
And hopes that pass,
Like summer grass—
Like summer grass!

Modern Schooling.—"What are you writing there, my boy?" asked a fond parent the other day of his hopeful son, a shaver of ten years.

"My comphothion, thir."

"What is the subject?"

"International law, thir repled the youthful Grotius.—"But, really, I shall be unable to concentrate my ideas, and give them relation if I am constantly interred in thith manner by irrelevant inquiries.

The President's Veto Message.—The Richmond Examiner characterizes the recent, last, message of President Johnson as the "funeral oration of the Republic." The same journal further observes, "Should it be, as there is every probability, his fate to fall, he may apostrophise his judges on the close of his official life as Lasource at the close of his official personal existence. 'I die at a moment when the people have lost their reason; you will die the day they recover it.'

The Batton Rouge Advocate says whenever we take up an exchange and fail to find "The duty of the South in its usual place at the head of two columns of editorial, we feel uneasy until another paper is unfolded.

The Internal revenue law has been modified, incomes over a thousand only are to be taxed 5 per cent and not 600 as before.

Gen. Garibaldi having sent his sons to Crete, promises now to go himself and take up arms.

A mulatto slave won the prize medal for sculpture at the Brazilian Provincial Exposition, and has received her freedom.

A wealthy New York company have sent a party to the pearl fisheries, in the Bay of Panama, equipped with a submarine boat. Many persons think that the company will secure untold wealth.

"Charlie, my dear," said a loving mother to a hopeful son just budded into breeches, "Charlie, my dear, come here and get some candy," I guess I won't mind it now, mother," replied Charlie; "I've got in some tobacco."

Says an exchange, "Brownlow is ill again, and the severity of the attack exceeds our most sanguine expectations."

The Rocky Mountains were "white-washed" with snow; lately, says a Montana paper.

The Indians are waiting for grass to grow before commencing to scalp white people. A priest said to a peasant,

whom he considered rude:—"You are better fed than taught, "Should think I was," replied the clod hopper, "as I feeds myself, and you teaches me."

The attachment of some ladies to their lapdogs amounts in some instances, to infatuation. We have heard of a lap-dog biting a piece out of a mate visitor's leg. Its mistress thus expressed her compassion. "Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick."

Absence of body is said to be better than presence of mind in railroad accidents.

BROWN & PERKINS.
Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the trade:

STYLE A. 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or curved legs, strait bottom, head moulding on plinth.....\$500

STYLE B. 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentining moulding on plinth, carved legs and lyre.....\$500

STYLE C. 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, carved lyre and desk, fancy curved legs.....\$550

STYLE D. 7 octave. Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory keys and key frouts, and exceed in overstring bass, nearly all the 7th Octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed. The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 percent.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warehouses in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which deft competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required to those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweeteness, and power of tone, standing in time, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a workshop, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is: "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to
BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

GROVESTEEN & CO.
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 Broadway, New York.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our **New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte**, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-string bass, etc.—and each instrument is being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The **Grovesteen Piano-Forte** Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals.

The introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition. Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

Trade—No cash in current funds.

Descriptive circulars sent free.

Jan. 12 1867—17.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York.

MISS SNOW'S SCHOOL,
Talladega, Ala.

Is at present in successful operation.

The Literary, Music and Art Departments are under the supervision of efficient Teachers.

Mrs. M. A. Barclay, a lady well known for her superior skill in the government of girls, will accommodate as boarders, any who may desire to attend this school.

The present session will close the last of June.

Tuition payable in advance. Jan. 12.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865—17.

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. Y. NISBET has removed his office to the Drug store, east side of the Public Square, where he will continue the practice of Medicine as usual and where he may be always found unless professionally absent.

NOV. 25. '65—17.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

M. P. STOVALL, WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Salesroom and Office, New Granite Front Building, Northeast cor. of Jackson & Reynolds sts.

JULY 1, 1867.

Will continue to give personal attention to the Storage and Sale of COTTON and other Produce.

Consignments of Cotton will be stored in the New Fire-Proof Warehouse on Jackson street, on the site formerly occupied by Dougherty, Poll & Co. Dec. 8, 1866.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
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Has located in the country near Nekoosa, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,
TUMORS, POLYPI,
DISEASES OF FEMALES, ETC.
Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it.

Feb. 23, 1865.

JACKSONVILLE

FLOURING MILLS.

The citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, are informed that the undersigned has completed and now in successful operation his

New Steam Flouring Mills.

His machinery is all new and in excellent order, and he is prepared to make as good an article of flour as any mills in the country. His Corn mill, which has given universal satisfaction, is also still in operation.

Bring on your wheat and corn, and we promise you that you shall not go away disappointed, as he has secured the assistance and services of A. Alderholt, Jr., an experienced miller.

Wm: ADAMS.

Feb. 23, 1867.

To the Electors

D. G. LEACH propo-

ses a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which encumber the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, serofitis, pines, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cure—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, *Physician*.

C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in cases of cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1866.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved.

24 hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma

daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. will arrive at Blue Mountain at 12 night

will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,

Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:30 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays,

Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain, they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co's splendid line of coaches from thence to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on

Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00

E. G. BARNEY.

Jan. 1, 1866. Sup't Agent for Lessee.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 30, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1565.

H. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Ala.

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and approved by the profession. Operating Room at residence, Main street, south of public square. Mrs. Francis' house.

All work warranted.

Recommendation over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist., South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given, Feb. 2, '66.

A. D. PITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

PITNER, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

We receive and Ship **250** or more Bales of Cotton and other Produce for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. Cooper, who has had 1842 experience in the Cotton trade, will give his opinion to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week in every month. Room formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Sq.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3. Choice House, ROME, GA.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY. W. S. GIBSONS.

TURNLEY & GIBSONS

Announce to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

We are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Austria can compare with us. In addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clover, Licorice, Orchard, Herbs, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED.

Also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions,

Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky,

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

23 lbs. Acid Acetic,

32 oz. Benzio Acid,

50 lbs. Nitric,

50 lbs. Muratic,

125 lbs. Sulphur,

84 gals. 90 per cent. Alcohol,

100 cts. Salt Quinine,

275 lbs. Alum,

57 lbs. Sp. Aragonite,

63 lbs. Nitric Oxide,

27 lbs. Asafoetida,

33 lbs. Balsom Coprea,

58 lbs. Blue Mass,

50 lbs. Refined Borax,

32 lbs. Calomel,

44 gals. Caster Oil,

12 lbs. Castor Soap,

10 lbs. Chloroform,

50 lbs. Cream Tarrat,

12 lbs. Dover Powder,

100 lbs. Ginger,

50 lbs. Black Pepper,

50 lbs. Cayenne Pepper, powd.

50 lbs. Gum Arabic,

25 lbs. Gum Myrrh,

50 lbs. Pressed Hops,

200 lbs. White Lead,

200 lbs. Red Lead,

5 lbs. Tanner Oil,

3 lbs. Linseed Oil,

7 lbs. Kerosene Oil,

2 lbs. Machine Oil,

54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials

assorted Corks,

12 ozs. Sulphuric Acid,

35 lbs. Carb. Magnesia,

200 lbs. Epsom Salts,

Flower'd Sulphur,

321 lbs. Brunstone,

600 lbs. Copperas,

27 lbs. Gua Opium,

5 lbs. Powdered Opium,

10 lbs. Iodide Potash,

24 doz. Seide's Potashers,

300 lbs. Epsom Soda,

25 lbs. Cupr. Sulfur,

25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,

12 doz. Concentrated Lye,

60 lbs. Madras Indigo,

100 lbs. Lamp Black,

172 lbs. Chrome Green,

172 lbs. Yellow,

800 lbs. Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,

123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.

Rome, Ga. August 25, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Dec. 15th, 1866.

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, ROCK, Ga.

[From the New York Citizen of the 8th.]

A Talk with the President.

MR. JOHNSON ON THE TENDENCY TO REPAIR
OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

WASHINGTON, March 6

Jacksonville Republican
JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC.
From Washington.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two
three, etc. A liberal discount made on
advertisements continued for three, six,
or 12 months.

Anumeration of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Dr. D. M. FULLERWIDER, with
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt no subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Col.
James M. Sheffield, of Marshall County,
as a candidate for Representative in the
Congress of the United States from this Con-
gressional District.

For Circuit Judge.

We are authorized to announce Col.
Wm. B. MARTIN, as candidate for Cir-
cuit Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce Hon. M.
J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for Circuit
Judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

The friends of G. C. ELLIS, announce
his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of
the 12th Judicial Circuit.

We are authorized to announce Wm.
L. WHITLOCK, as a candidate for Judge
of the 12th Judicial Circuit—election 1st
Monday in next.

WANTED.—We wish to purchase a
quantity of Peas, for which the market
price will be paid in cash.

Peas will also be taken for subscrip-
tions due to this paper.

Dr. H. T. Spaulding, Surgeon
Dentist of this place, has just received a lot of
new material, used in his line of business
among which we have been shown a lot of
most beautiful artificial teeth, to be used on
Vulcanite plate, in partial or whole sets. Our
Artificial, or artificial bone-filling, a great
improvement and most useful article. Also
Adhesive Gold Foli, which renders gold plugs
perfectly solid, and not subject to crumble or
come out; with many other articles of the
last improvements.

Call up Dr. Spaulding and examine his articles and
obtain explanation of their varied and beneficial
uses.

The reader will find in today's paper
the plan and time of drawing for the Georgia
State Lottery, for the benefit of the Masonic
Orphan's Home.

We have been requested by Mr. J. M.
Woodruff, Agent, to state that a supply of
Flour and Pork has been received at Oxford,
for distribution among the destitute of Calhoun
County, as it was before it was divided in
making new counties.

The certificate of a Magistrate, or any re-
ponsible person with whom the Agent is ac-
quainted, will be sufficient for those who come
within the instructions.

Assessment Lists.—We are prepared to
furnish Tax Assessors of adjoining Counties
with assessment lists for the State and County
Tax.

**SENATOR WILSON TO "STAMP" THE
SCORN.**—The Baltimore Gazette correspondent,
giving an account of the debate in the Senate on Friday on the Sup-
plemental bill says:

Wilson declared that the conditions
"laid down" were those indicated by the
conquerors to the conquered—that they
were not in the nature of offers to be
accepted, but of mandates to be obeyed.

Adverting to the facts of these projects,
delay, he pledged himself that these
communities to be organized under these
laws would stand to the Republican Party.
That the backs would be turned to
know their friends—that he himself
would be their teacher, intending to take
the stump through all the South—that
the negroes alone were in a clear ma-
jority in three of the now new presented
States, and, with their white allies,
could control the other seven—and that
the whole of these reconstructed States
would be sure supporters of the Radical
candidate in 1868 than many of the
Northern States now represented by
Radical Senators. His speech, which
was delivered with great earnestness,
seemed to calm the apprehensions of
many Senators, and will doubtless allay
a rejection of the Fessenden hypothesis.

We learn, say, the Mail, that
Judge Busteed, whose Court has just
closed at Mobile, delivered an address
to the negroes of Lowndes county
(where he has a plantation) recently, in
which he gave them some sound advice.
He urged the negroes to hold aloof
from politics for the present; attend to
their labor, and leave the voting to the
whites; that they were not prepared to
vote intelligently, and, therefore, should
not vote at all. This speech of Judge
Busteed's was in good taste, and it is to
be hoped that the negroes will heed it.
It is much better for the negroes to
work, and fulfill their contracts faithfully,
than to waste time at the polls in
casting an ignorant vote. Let them
follow the advice of true Southern men,
their former owners and present best
friends, and such men as Judge Busteed.
They should work faithfully
discontent the injurious advice of
bad white men and adventurers, and let
political matters take care of themselves.

TELEGRAPHIC.
From Washington.

March 22.—Senate.—A petition for
a strict enforcement of the laws in Utah,
was referred to the Committee on Ter-
ritories.

Mr. Wilson introduced a concurrent
resolution regarding Mr. Davis. It
concludes as follows: "Common justice,
sound public policy, and National honor
unite in recommending a speedy trial or
release on bail."

The result of it was laid over. Wil-
son will endeavor to get a vote on it before
adjournment.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of
the Treasury to discharge Direct Tax
Collectors in the South, and imposing
their duties on the Revenue Collectors,
was passed.

The Senate concurred in the House
amendment turning 10,000 arms to
the Tennessee militia.

The House amendment on the South-
ern Relief Bill was concurred in. It
goes to the President.

A resolution suspending action on the
Boultby claim was passed.

A bill relieving the Chief Justice
of nominating Register in Bankruptcy
Court, was referred to the Judiciary Com-
mittee.

A bill refunding the State of Indiana
for expenses incurred in repelling Mor-
gan's raid was passed. Senate adjourned.

The friends of G. C. Ellis, announce
his name as a candidate for Circuit Judge of
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tions due to this paper.

The Senate Bill authorizing the Secre-
tary of War to issue arms and equip-
ments for twenty-five thousand militia,
was amended by making it ten thousand.
Bill passed, and the House adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURG Pa.

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passed, the vote notwithstanding. The
vote was 114 to 25.

The House failed to fix a day for ad-
journment.

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Washington, March 24.—It is con-
sidered almost certain that Congress will
adjourn on Tuesday. Several members
are packing up.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston, March 25.—General I
Sleights in his order, said it was his du-
ty to maintain the security of persons
and property, to suppress insurrection,
violence, and disorder; punish or cause
to be punished disturbers of the public
peace. He permits local tribunals to
try all cases unless especially referred
by the Commanding General to a Com-
mission or other military tribunal. Local
laws and municipal regulation con-
sistent with the laws of the United
States, the prosecution of the Presi-
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Where civil officers fail, the military
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In moving to give Brown's bill ten thou-
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The Cabinet is in consultation on
points of the veto of the Supplemental
bill.

FROM PARIS.

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that the Emperor favors the conti-
nuation of France, Holland, Belgium and
Switzerland against Prussia.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 23.—Probably who
has been threatening in meetings of the
Trustees of the Southern Educational Fund,
gave a dinner last night to Gen-
eral Mrs. Grant, Trustee. A large number present.

At the close of the banquet, Hon.
Wm. Atkinson, of South Carolina, moved
and was seconded by Hon. W. A. Graham,
a son of a son highly laudatory of
Mr. President.

At half past nine, A. M., the Win-
ter Guard marched and the Southern
Hosts are bunting.

Winter Guard entirely destroyed,
together with Hon. W. A. Wadsworth—
Southern Hotel bodily damaged by wa-
ter. Less than hundred thousand dol-
lars.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, March 23.—It is authori-
tatively stated that General Lee is
strongly in favor of the people voting
for the Confederacy; that every man not
readily disenchanted should not on-
take necessary steps to prepare himself
to vote, but prepare his friends white
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Washington, March 23.—A. H. Gar-
rett, ex-member of the Confederate
Congress and whose case brought out
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with his objections.

The bill provides for elections in ten
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election comes registration, and the un-
registered cannot vote. Preliminary to
registration a vague oath that the applic-
ant is not disenchanted by participation
in rebellion is required. The applic-
ant for registration must decide for
himself. This is a fearful responsibility
for although the bill does not assign
penalty, nor fix a penalty for mistaken
swear, we must not forget that martial
law prevails and all are responsible
to the Military Commission, without
previous presentation by grand jury.

The military commander determines re-
ports of all offences, and prescribes the
punishment.

The 10th section provides that the

Military Commander shall appoint the
necessary Boards of Registration, each
consisting of three loyal persons, who
may be military officers, citizens of the
State or strangers exercising important
functions, and are vested with unlimited
discretion.

They decide questions, and make re-
turns. Whatever errors or frauds they
commit, pass unquestioned.

By such means convention of dele-
gates are to be constituted. These dele-
gates are to speak for the people. Com-
mon justice requires that they should
have authority from the people. No
convention so constituted will, in any
case, represent the wishes of the peo-
ple, for under all the embracing excep-
tions, and the uncertainty which the
disfranchisement clause leaves open,
the great body of the people may be ex-
cluded from the polls.

He does not deem it necessary to in-
vestigate further the details of the bill,
no construction could induce him to ap-
prove such an illegal law for any pur-
pose, especially for the purpose of form-
ing a constitution for a State.

The President argues the question at
some length, it is rating that the forma-
tion of Republican governments, accord-
ing to Congressional ideas, may as well
commence in Ohio or Pennsylvania, as
North Carolina, and concludes:

"I could not yet believe that the time
will come when these States will again
accept their true positions in the Union
Battles which now seem so uncertain,
yield to the force of enlightened
and just public opinion. Sooner or later,
an unconstitutional and oppressive
legislation will be enacted from the state
books. When this shall have been
enacted, I pray God that the errors
of the past may be forgotten, and once
more we shall be a happy, united and
prosperous people, and that at last, af-
ter the bitter painful experience through
which the nation has passed, we shall
all come to know that our only safety is
in the preservation of the Federal Con-
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THE OPERATION OF THE BILL.—The
New York Times, alluding to the orders
issued by General Schofield, com

Letter from Gov. Patton.

His Views on the Situation.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 19, 1867.
Mars. J. P. Rollins, A. L. Woodliff,
and others, Gadsden, Ala.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 12th inst., requesting my views as to the best course to be pursued by the people of Alabama, in reference to the recent Act of Congress known as the Military Reconstruction Bill. Communications similar to yours have reached me from various portions of the State. Upon the topics embraced in these several communications, I have bestowed much anxious reflection; and I do not feel at liberty to withhold, from my countrymen any opinion I may have formed in regard to them.

The Act recently passed by Congress assumes that the present government of Alabama is invalid, and provide that the State shall not be restored to its proper position in the Union until its constitution is so modified as to contain certain prescribed features. The existing civil government of the State is recognized as provisional only, and as such it may continue until the required revision of the constitution is completed. But this recognition of the State as a provisional government is merely by permission of the military authority of the United States. That authority, under this law, is paramount to the State, and may, at any time, abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same. This is to be the condition of things until the State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress. But the Act provides specifically that certain things shall be done before such representation is allowed. The things thus required to be done, are briefly these: the formation of a constitution in which the right of suffrage is extended to whites and blacks alike; the ratification of the proposed "memorandum" to the constitution of the United States; and the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress who can qualify under existing laws. When all this is done, then the provisions of the Act in question will cease to operate; and then the militia will give way to regular civil government.

At the time I write, a bill is pending in Congress, supplemental to the Act above referred to. I cannot, of course, tell what will be the precise features of the bill when it passes. But it may be safely assumed that the bill will become a law, and that will provide effectually for carrying the existing Act into effect. Hence the question now presented is, what are the people of Alabama to do? This is a practical question, and one of vast magnitude. It involves everything pertaining to the future of Alabama.

If there can only be a settlement of our political troubles, Alabama has a most promising future before her. Our natural resources are equal to those of any State in the Union. These resources are known and appreciated by capitalists who are eager to come among us and make investments; but who will not do so in the present condition of political uncertainty. Only give us tranquility and security; and capital in abundance will flow into our State; and with it will necessarily come science, skill and labor, for the development of our rural industrial manufacturing and internal improvement resources.

As before intimated, it is probable that the time for holding the election for delegates to the convention will be fixed by the military commander for this district. I hope it will be done at an early day. I am decided in the opinion that it is our true interest to have the State placed in its proper position in the National Union as early as practicable.

In view of all that has transpired in the last twelve or sixteen months, it is utterly folly to expect that this can be done on any terms more favorable than those embodied in the present act. I think that by reasonable concessions, better terms might have been secured heretofore; but it is now too late. If we fail to reorganize the State in accordance with the requirements of this act, we may, and I think will, be subjected to more onerous exactions. Hence, I think that this reorganization should be perfected just as soon as an opportunity for doing so presents itself.

The requirement of this act of Congress should be accepted as conclusive upon the question of negro suffrage. To contend against it now is simply to struggle against the inevitable. Such a struggle would be utterly hopeless, and could accomplish no good to any one.

At the election of delegates to the State Convention, a portion of our people will be deprived of the privilege of their voting, or of being chosen members. The persons comprising the class are those who, as United States officers, or members of the Legislature, or executive or judicial officers, of the State, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the war against the Federal Government. This disfranchisement excludes many good men from voting; and will deprive the convention of the services, wisdom, and consistent efforts to uphold the integrity and enjoy the confidence of the people. But such is the law, and we need not fear but what a wise and patriotic invention may be chosen from those who are eligible.

All who will be entitled to vote should unhesitatingly exercise that privilege, and those who are disfranchised, should use their influence for the accomplishment of a possible good. Let it not be supposed that they can do nothing because they are unable to vote. The feelings are now to vote for the first time. We should cheer against them in their feelings. The elective franchise is cast upon them; let them exercise it freely and in their own way. No

effort should be made to control their votes, except such as may tend to enable them to vote intelligently, and such as may be necessary to protect them against mischievous influences to which, from their want of intelligence, they may possibly be subjected. Above all things we should discourage everything which may tend to generate antagonism between white and colored voters.

This is an important crisis for us all. We require prudence and moderation, coupled with decision and firmness. I have every confidence that these sterling qualities will be so exercised by our people as that we will soon have, so far as Alabama is concerned, a definite and effective settlement of the great question of reconstruction. I confidently anticipate the choice of such delegates to the convention as will give us a good constitution, and one that will be accepted by Congress. With the constitution recognized by the National Legislature, our State would be relieved from the uncertainties and embarrassments which now hang over us until we are restored to harmonious relations with the National Union.

It is perhaps unnecessary, and might be unprofitable, to inquire who the state of things now upon us, might have been averted by a policy different from that which has been pursued in this State. I may say, however, that for some time I may have been thoroughly convinced that too little consideration had been accorded to Congress. That body now yields the chief in the government. It asserts and exercises the right, to control the whole question of reconstruction. Its power to do so, is complete; and thus again it has given evidence of an unfeeling purpose to enforce its policy in this regard. While this has been to me clearly manifest, I have sincerely regretted to find such an unfriendly disposition towards it. It would have been far better for us, before this, in accepting the national "situation" we had made proper concessions to Congressional requirements. We cannot place ourselves in Congress, who can qualify under existing laws. When all this is done, then the provisions of the Act in question will cease to operate; and then the militia will give way to regular civil government.

At the time I write, a bill is pending in Congress, supplemental to the Act above referred to. I cannot, of course, tell what will be the precise features of the bill when it passes. But it may be safely assumed that the bill will become a law, and that will provide effectually for carrying the existing Act into effect. Hence the question now presented is, what are the people of Alabama to do?

This is a practical question, and one of vast magnitude. It involves everything pertaining to the future of Alabama.

If there can only be a settlement of our political troubles, Alabama has a most promising future before her. Our natural resources are equal to those of any State in the Union. These resources are known and appreciated by capitalists who are eager to come among us and make investments; but who will not do so in the present condition of political uncertainty. Only give us tranquility and security; and capital in abundance will flow into our State; and with it will necessarily come science, skill and labor, for the development of our rural industrial manufacturing and internal improvement resources.

As before intimated, it is probable that the time for holding the election for delegates to the convention will be fixed by the military commander for this district. I hope it will be done at an early day. I am decided in the opinion that it is our true interest to have the State placed in its proper position in the National Union as early as practicable.

In view of all that has transpired in the last twelve or sixteen months, it is utterly folly to expect that this can be done on any terms more favorable than those embodied in the present act. I think that by reasonable concessions, better terms might have been secured heretofore; but it is now too late. If we fail to reorganize the State in accordance with the requirements of this act, we may, and I think will, be subjected to more onerous exactions. Hence, I think that this reorganization should be perfected just as soon as an opportunity for doing so presents itself.

The requirement of this act of Congress should be accepted as conclusive upon the question of negro suffrage. To contend against it now is simply to struggle against the inevitable. Such a struggle would be utterly hopeless, and could accomplish no good to any one.

At the election of delegates to the State Convention, a portion of our people will be deprived of the privilege of their voting, or of being chosen members. The persons comprising the class are those who, as United States officers, or members of the Legislature, or executive or judicial officers, of the State, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards participated in the war against the Federal Government. This disfranchisement excludes many good men from voting; and will deprive the convention of the services, wisdom, and consistent efforts to uphold the integrity and enjoy the confidence of the people. But such is the law, and we need not fear but what a wise and patriotic invention may be chosen from those who are eligible.

All who will be entitled to vote should unhesitatingly exercise that privilege, and those who are disfranchised, should use their influence for the accomplishment of a possible good. Let it not be supposed that they can do nothing because they are unable to vote. The feelings are now to vote for the first time. We should cheer against them in their feelings. The elective franchise is cast upon them; let them exercise it freely and in their own way. No

from its present material and political depression.

Very Respectfully,

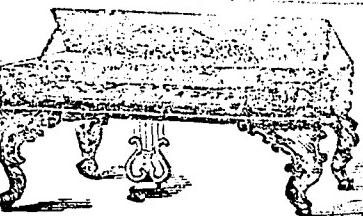
R. M. PATTON.

On, Yes.—The *Sentinel*, of Springfield, Illinois, in reference to the late war says:

"Had we known what we know now, as doubtless thousands of other Democrats feel, the 'Union' armies would have been smaller and the Confederate larger."

ENDED.—The Congressional career of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, ended with the expiration of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. A contemporary thinks no representative ought to be so popular. He charmed the Conservatives with his speeches and the Radicals with his votes.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Herald says that it is a fixed fact that Brownlow will not die until the Tennessee school fund is exhausted.


MUSIC LESSONS
ON THE PIANO, given by Mrs. M. E. FRANCIS, commencing with the second session of the Jacksonville Female Academy. Pupils can commence at any time during the session, and be charged for the time. Country Professors at the market price taken payment. Jacksonville, Jan. 30, '67.

JACKSVILLE ACADEMY,
ENGLISH, CLASSICAL
AND
COMMERCIAL.

This Institution is located at the village of Jacksonville, Ala., and of easy access from all parts of the country. The situation is elevated and dry, the air is bracing and salubrious, and the water pure and abundant. Students are therefore exempt from all those congestive and malignant fevers so prevalent in many sections of the country.

The plan of instruction is thorough and peculiar, requiring of each pupil a clear understanding of the fundamental principles of each study, before advancing to higher classes.

Youth will be prepared to enter any class of college, or prepare to complete this course of study at an Academy, will receive instruction to any extent they may desire.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are sound, though positive, and are rigidly enforced. Every effort is made to instill into the minds of the students the virtues that adorn and enoble the human heart.

The Trustees take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of Prof. W. J. BORDEN, as principal, and Rev. R. J. C. HALL, as assistant, for the present year.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Will be under the strict instruction of Mr. T. L. Dwan, who makes this subject a specialty.

The instruction in this Department will include a thorough course of Penmanship, Book Keeping (Double & Single Entry), Commercial Calculations and Lectures on Commercial Law. Students can receive instruction in both departments of the School, if desired, if not, they can attend either alone.

It is believed that this is the only High School in the State taught under the peculiar plan of having a thorough Commercial Department attached thereto. Students when found thorough in the Commercial Course will receive Certificate of graduation, which will be of service in securing situations.

A liberal deduction will be made for the married and for ministers sons under age.

Consignments of superior merit, the Trustees invite all interested to give the institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy to give it also their patronage and support.

Expenses per Session of Twenty Weeks.

Tuition in First Class, \$15.00
" Second " 20.00
" Third " 25.00
" Fourth " 30.00

Tuition in Commercial Dept. Extra 25.00

Full Commercial course, 50.00

Contingent Expenses, 2.00

Pupils received at any time during the Session, and charged from the date of admission to the close of the term.

The Spring Session will commence on the first Monday in March.

The Fall Session will commence on the last Monday in July.

Good Board can be had in private families from \$15 to \$20 per month.

For further particulars address the principal or

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, Ala., 1867.

Having written this much in reference to our political condition and prospects, I hope to be ex-used for appealing to our people to apply themselves with an even energy to their respective pursuits. Let there be no forebodings about the insecurity of property. Let them rest assured that they will reap all the fruits of their labor. It should be remembered that there is yet a vast amount of suffering in the State; and this naturally suggests the necessity of producing more grain and less cotton. None of us should yield to despondency; but all should strive to rescue the State

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Rich'd Jones, Esq., New Orleans.

Rugley, Blair & co., New Orleans.

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March 2, 1867.

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P. D. & E. K.

A Lesson in Itself Sublime.

A lesson in itself sublime,
A lesson worth enshrining,
Is this: "I take no note of time,
Save when the sun is shining."
These motto words a dial bore,
And wisdom never preaches
To human hearts a better lore
Than this short sentence teaches;
As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,
Let us forget its pain and care,
And note the bright hours only.

There is no grave on earth's broad chart,
But has some bird to cheer it;
So hope sings on in every heart,
Although we may not hear it;

And if to-day the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing,

Perchance to-morrow's sun will bring
The weary heart a blessing;

For life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely;

Then let's forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

We bid the joyous moments haste,
And then forget their glitter;
We take the cup of life and taste
No portion but the bitter;

But we should teach our hearts to deem
Its sweetest drops the strongest;

And pleasant hours should ever seem
To linger round us longest;

As life is sometimes bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,

Let us forget its toil and care,
And note its bright hours only.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;

Then let us wait the coming light,

All bodiless Phantoms scorning;

And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast flowing river,

Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,

And bless the gracious giver:

As life is sometime bright and fair,
And sometimes dark and lonely,

We should forget its pain and care,
And note its bright hours only.

Sensible.

A matter of fact poetical genius says:
"I overheard a moonstruck chap the other day, remark that he loved a certain young lady well enough to die for her. Now I love somebody very much, and—

I'd swear for her—

I'd tear for her—

The Lord knows what I'd bear for her;

I'd lie for her—

I'd sigh for her—

I'd drink the Hudson dry for her;

I'd pray for her—

I'd slay for her—

I'd watch the house all day for her;

I'd cuss for her—

Do "wuss" for her—

I'd kick up a thundering "fuss" for her;

I'd weep for her—

I'd leap for her—

I'd go without my sleep for her;

I'd fight for her—

I'd bite for her—

I'd walk the street all night for her;

I'd plead for her—

I'd bleed for her—

I'd do without my "food" for her;

I'd shoot for her—

I'd boot for her—

A rival who'd come to "toot" for her;

I'd kneel for her—

I'd steal for her—

Such is the love I feel for her;

I'd slide for her—

I'd ride for her—

I'd swim 'gainst wind and tide for her;

I'd try for her—

I'd cry for her—

But—hang me if I'd die for her.

CUFFE'S BRILLIANT IDEA.—A week or ten days ago a stalwart darkey applied to the county clerk for a license to marry, which was promptly issued in due form by our affable clerk, and Nig bowed himself out, hat in hand, the happiest darkey alive.

The circumstance had been forgotten by the clerk, when yesterday in walked the same darkey, with his hat under his arm, when the following conversation occurred:

Nig.—"Mr. Clerk, you 'member bout dem licenses?"

Clerk.—"What licenses?"

Nig.—"Why dem what you gibs me for to marry."

Clerk.—"No, I remember nothing of the kind. Did I issue you license to marry?"

Nig.—"Dat's it, Boss, Dat's it."

Clerk.—"Well, what do you want?"

Nig.—"Why, I've tired dat man and don't like her. I just want's you to rub out her name in de licenses, and put in a nudder one."

Clerk.—"Why, you rascal, didn't you marry the woman whose name I put on the license?"

Nig.—"Of course I did, but you see I keeps de licenses in my pocket all de time so I could change dem if dat one didn't suit wot a cent!"

When the "man and brother" was assured that nothing could be done for him, he retired very much disgusted with "de Yankee way ob marryin' folks." Cairo Democrat.

On the 10th inst., near the town of Brookfield, Mo., a man named S. S. Nichols, quarreled with his wife and finally killed her with a revolver. She had two young sons by a former hus-

band, and soon afterwards he shot them both, and put an end to his life with the same weapon. He had long borne the reputation of being a very quarrelsome and dangerous old fellow.

AN EXCELLENT RECIPE FOR TEMPERANCE.—A clergyman in his travels met with an emigrant journeying with his family to the fertile regions of Mississippi. All his worldly goods were packed on wagons; and on one of the wagons there hung a huge jug with the bottom knocked out. He asked him why he carried that with him. "That is my Taylor jug," said he. "And what is a Taylor jug?" asked my friend. "Why," said he, "I had a son with Gen. Taylor's army in Mexico, and the old general told him to always carry his whisky jug with a hole in the bottom; since that time I have carried my jug as you see it; and I find it is the very best invention I ever met with."

PAR. CLEBURNE.—The following incident is related of Arkansas, gallant hero—one whose name is dear to our people, and much cherished by all who can admire chivalrous devotion to country.

On the morning of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, Major General Patrick Cleburne, C. S. A., while riding along the line encouraging his men, beheld an old friend, a Captain in his command, marching barefoot, and his feet bleeding from cold and other causes.

Alighting from his horse, he asked the Captain to "please" pull off his boots.

The Captain did so, when Gen. Cleburne told him to try them on; this the Captain also did.

General Cleburne then mounted his horse, told the Captain he was tired of wearing them, and could do well without them. He would hear of no remonstrance, and bidding the captain good bye, rode away. In this condition he was killed, and in that condition he was found.

THE DEFECT CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes thus of the Thirty-Ninth Congress:

"For combined audacity, rascality, malignity, fanaticism, and a total want of every essential of statesmanship, it stands unrivaled in all historic time—

It may have an equal in the single quality of fanaticism in the Rump Parliament of England, but that body had the palpating virtue of honesty. In audacity and a malignant and ferocious pursuit merely of prostrate opponents, it may have been rivaled by the National Assembly of France in Robespierre's time, that it was without the excuse of patriotism which, undoubtedly actuated that frenzied assemblage."

THE LECTURE.
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE OF TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATITIS, OR SEMINAL WEAKNESS, INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, SEMINAL DISABILITY, AND IMPEDIMENT TO MARRIAGE, GENERALLY, NERVOUSNESS, CONVULSION, EPILEPSY, & PHYSICAL INCAPACITY, RESULTING FROM SELF-ABUSE, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectively removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bungles, instruments, rings, or ergotia, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and safely.

This Lecture will prove a scan to thousands and thousands.

Send under seal, in plain envelopes, to any address, postage on receipt of six cents, or to post stamp. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
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BROWN & PERKINS.
PIANOS FOR THE PEOPLE
429 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or curved legs, straight bottom, head mounting on plinth.....\$150

STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, curved legs and lyre.....\$150

STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$150

STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$150

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, sharp pedal, beaded top, ivory keys and key knobs, and exceed in overstringing base, nearly all the 7½ Octave pianos now made in the U. S.

They are made of the best materials, and for finish durability, purity and sweetnes of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential things in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, dealers and the press, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warehouses in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When visitors come to look over our instruments, we present a display of brand names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real merits of our instruments as to durability, tone, sweetness, and power of tone, standing in time, &c., based on actual experience, beat out more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a warehouse, instruments in perfect order, and with it have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is:

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Address for a Circular to:

BROWN & PERKINS,
429 Broome Street, N. Y.

LIVERY AND SALE
STABLE.

Third, and especially inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livestock stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Backs, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also transact business with regard to transhipment of horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantages to the purchaser.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.
Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

REMOVAL.

DR. J. Y. NISBET has removed his

Office to the Drug store, east side of the

Public Square, where he will continue

the practice of Medicine as usual and where he

may be always found unless professionally

absent.

Nov. 25, '66—tf

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, &c.

has rendered it necessary to make arrangements,

in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he constructs a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented Patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

w. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

March 9, 1867.

JOHN BOSS, Ex'r.

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